THE
MONTHLY REVIEW,
For JULY, 1800.

ART. I. *Letters from Italy*, between the Years 1792 and 1798, containing a View of the Revolutions in that Country, from the Capture of Nice by the French Republic to the Expulsion of Pius VI. from the Ecclesiastical State: likewise pointing out the matchless Works of Art which still embellish Pisa, Florence, Siena, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Venice, &c. With Instructions for the Use of Invalids and Families who may not choose to incur the Expence attendant upon Travelling with a *Courier*. By Mariana Starke, Author of the Widow of Malabar, &c. 2 Vols. 8vo. 14s. Boards. R. Phillips. 1800.

ITALY has often been described in full-dress, but we must now expect to see her in deshabille; since she has not only been stripped of her *jewels* and best *ornaments*, but disrobed of nearly every article of her dress that was most becoming and valuable. We are told, however, by the writer of the letters now before us, that she yet contains many 'matchless works of art;' and certainly she still possesses, and will ever possess, many attractions derived from the bounteous hand of nature.

The first of these letters offers but little information. Alpine descriptions demand higher colouring, and perhaps a more correct outline, to embody them in the mind's eye, as portraits of strong resemblance. The IId letter, relating the surrender of Nice to the French in 1792, is interesting; and it well depicts to the mind the surprize, terror, and confusion, of a town abandoned to the mercy of an invading enemy. The writer seems to be impartial in her narrative; allowing the French officers the merit of endeavouring to keep the *sovereign people* as much within the bounds of mercy and tranquillity, as could be expected from their new lights and recently acquired power.—In the IIId letter, written at Pisa, in the beginning of 1794, we have a seemingly accurate and fair description of the political state of Italy; and of its readiness to meet the French half way, with the hope of obtaining from them a better government, and unbounded liberty and equality: which the Italians

were promised by emissaries from France, under the disguise of emigrants; who insinuated all kinds of prejudice against their sovereigns and magistrates, and not only reminded them of the real evils of their several governments, but suggested others which they had never felt.

Letter IV. gives a history of the defection and conquest of Italy as far as Rome, by Bonaparte; and here the lady's admiration of the hero seems to entrench a little on her sensibility for the sufferings of the peaceful natives, and on her regret at the plunder of all the best and most curious works of art, antient and modern. In the next epistle, we find her still captivated by the splendor of the victories gained by this fortunate commander. She relates that

'While the citizens, dazzled by specious promises, and fascinated by a phantom falsely called Liberty, were blind to the real intentions of their Conqueror, he, though naturally envelloped with reserve, was led by a pretty woman to betray those intentions very plainly; for as he was dining at Milan with a large company of Italian ladies, one of them ventured to ask, "What he designed doing with Italy?" He made no reply—again she asked the same question—he still was silent—but, on its being repeated a third time, called for a lemon, cut it in two, squeezed all the juice out of one-half, threw it away; then squeezed the juice out of the other half, and threw that away likewise. Thus was the lady answered; but this expressive hint did not open the eyes of the Cisalpini, though Milan had already been compelled to furnish the French Republic with twelve hundred thousand gold sequins, besides immense quantities of military stores.'

The helpless state of the Pope, his army and government, with blunders on one side, and treachery on the other, have furnished the author with materials for a melancholy picture of the devastations committed on one of the most antient and venerable cities in the world: the pride of Europe, and the repository of the most precious remains of antiquity, and of the most valuable productions of art in modern times!

'At this period,' says the writer (in a note) 'we visited the public Museums, and had the mortification to find many of the most celebrated statues packed up; while the poor *Custodi* who attended us shed tears on our enquiring for the dying Gladiator. "Alas!" cried he, pointing to a large packing-case, "it is there, prepared for its journey. His Holiness, however, tells the workmen to be as long in making one of these cases now, as they used to be in making a thousand; but the times are awful, and what may prove the fate of Rome we know not."

Letter VIII. Of the losses of Italy during Bonaparte's famous campaign of 1797, we may judge by the speech which he addressed to his victorious comrades:

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"The capture of Mantua has nearly given the finishing stroke to a campaign which entitles you to the eternal gratitude of your country. You have gained fourteen pitched-battles, and seventy of less magnitude; you have taken an hundred thousand prisoners, five hundred field-pieces, two thousand heavy cannon, and above an hundred standards; the contributions levied on conquered countries have supported and paid the army during this whole campaign. You have, moreover, sent thirty millions of livres to Paris, and enriched her museum with above three hundred master-pieces of antient and modern art, the work of thirty ages! You have conquered the garden of Europe; Lombardy and Cispadana are indebted to you for their freedom. The colours of France wave on the shores of the Adriatic; the Kings of Sardinia and Naples, the Pope, and the Duke of Parma, are detached from the coalition of our enemies and leagued in friendship with us. You have chased the English from Leghorn, Genoa, and Corsica; but your work is not yet complete: a more splendid achievement is in reserve for you. Austria, who will not listen to the Executive Directory, which has spared no pains to give peace to Europe, and restore you to the arms of your families—Austria, who, for three successive centuries, has been diminishing her power by war, and exciting discontents among her subjects, by depriving them of their privileges, must now be attacked in the very heart of her dominions, and forced to accept of such terms as we shall think proper to grant; thus descending in reality to that rank of a secondary power, in which she has already placed herself by submitting to receive the pay, and comply with the requisitions of England."

The first requisition at Rome, as a purchase of that peace which was never granted, consisted of 100 statues, 100 bustos, 100 vases, 100 pictures, and 500 MSS. out of the Vatican Library. (P. 89.) Fifty pictures from Bologna, also, were sent to Paris, among which was the St. Cecilia of Raffaele: but Rome, besides her inestimable treasures of works of genius, furnished 21 millions of livres in money at one time, and 30 millions at another.

After having viewed all the victories, treaties, and conduct of Bonaparte on the bright side, the fair writer does allow, in a note, p. 153, that 'the behaviour of the French army in the environs of Venice reflected great discredit on its leader. Every Nobleman's, and almost every Peasant's house being gutted and defaced, while even the statues without doors were all broken.'

Continuing to see a few spots in this refulgent sun, she says:

'I cannot finish this sketch of the most rapid and brilliant conquests ever gained in so short a period, either by ancient or modern warriors, without lamenting, that a man whose great and amiable qualities at once excite our wonder and our praise, a man whose persuasive eloquence and consummate policy taught Italy to call her

rapacious and despotic Conqueror the Parent of her happiness and freedom, should have been betrayed, by the false principles of a French education, to establish the dominion of blasphemers, regicides, and robbers, dimming the lustre of his courage by deriving it from ideas of predestination, and eclipsing the splendour of his victories by the wickedness of the cause they were gained to support. To that branch of French philosophy, however, termed FREE-THINKING, may we attribute the errors of BUONAPARTE, and the growth of those licentious maxims and manners, which have brought an unoffending Monarch to the guillotine, destroyed the peace of Society, and deluged Europe with blood.'

Next follows an account of the fatal tumult in which the French General Duphot was killed, told in a manner by no means partial to the Romans; yet not without raising a suspicion of its having been contrived and fomented by Joseph Bonaparte, the French Minister, in conjunction with the Roman Jacobins, as an excuse for totally abolishing the Papal power. The Pope is blamed for not preparing to resist Berthier; whether this inactivity arose from fear of the defection of his revolutionized subjects, or from his total ignorance of the accident which occasioned Duphot's death, we know not: but Mrs. Starke seems to think that, if he had armed the well-disposed Romans, they might easily have prevented the republican General's entrance into the city, and even have marched out to give him battle. 'It seemed (she says, p. 172,) as if the garrison of St. Angelo, and the whole body of Civic-guards, were bought by French gold, or they could not, spite of the Pope's commands, have permitted so weak a force to subdue them.'

We are next presented with a character of Pope Pius VI. in which he is by no means flattered: but it seems to have been written prior to the harsh treatment which he latterly received from his conquerors, and which might have excited pity even in protestants the most hostile to popery. Facility, and hopes that non-resistance would procure him milder terms from the invaders, whom no power of which he was in possession could long repel, perhaps precipitated his downfall a few weeks sooner than it must infallibly have happened; unaided as he was by other sovereigns, and revolutionized as his people and the Italians in general were at that time.

We now return to description; beginning with Genoa: but here all that is related concerning the churches, palaces, and the sculpture and painting which they contain, may probably be found in numerous books of former travellers and compilers. The only new circumstance mentioned occurs in speaking of the palace of the Doge; when, after having informed us that

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'it is a large unornamented building, erected not long since, in consequence of a fire which consumed the ancient edifice,' we are farther told that statues of Andrea Dorea, and Giovanni Andrea, his kinsman, the liberators and defenders of their country, had been placed in the court-yard of the palace: but that these, since Genoa was revolutionized, have been thrown down, and the heads and hands broken off, and hung upon the Tree of Liberty. P. 186.

Letter IX. The road from Genoa to Leghorn, with a description of the latter city.

The Xth Letter contains a minute catalogue of the works of art in the city of Pisa, occupying 30 pages; the chief use of which will be to inform future travellers what they may expect to find in that city. The mere names of artists, and the subjects of the pictures and statues which they have executed, can convey no idea of the merit of these works to a distant reader.

Letter XI. is a continuation of the catalogue of curiosities in the city of Pisa, protracted to 17 pages more; including its antiquities, modern baths, mountain of San Giuliano, modern aqueduct, canal, Cascina, character of the Pisans, inns, lodging-houses, water, theatre, battle of the bridge, illumination.

XII. *Excursion to Lucca.* This little republic, its territory, its police, and the manners of its inhabitants, are here amply described.

XIII. *Florence.* Having resided longer in Tuscany, than in any other Italian state, the author is here very minute in local description, catalogues of paintings and sculpture, &c. The cities of Florence, Pisa, Siena, and Leghorn, occupy six entire letters of this volume. From the XIIIth letter, we shall present our readers with the list of great men which Florence has produced:

'This city boasts the honour of having given education to Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch, Corilla, (the great *Improvisatrice*, who was crowned at Rome) Americo Vespucci, (whose voyages to, and discoveries in, the new world, obtained him the honour of calling America by his own name) Machiavelli, Galileo, Buonarroti, and a greater number of distinguished artists than any other place in Europe. The Accademia della Crusca, which has for a length of years been established at Florence, is too well known to need description; and this Academy is now united with two others, namely, the Fiorentina, and the Apatisti, under the name of *Reale Accademia Fiorentina.*'

The XIVth letter contains a description of the Feast of St. John, of the game called Pallone, of the environs of Florence, &c. &c.; with a character of the Florentines, Tuscan Peasantry, Laws of Leopold, and Population of Tuscany.

Few travellers remain in any one place long enough to study the character and private life of the inhabitants of a foreign country: but, from the long residence of the present writer in Tuscany, we may allow her to be duly qualified for a task that is often undertaken, though seldom well performed; and we shall therefore lay before our readers her observations on the inhabitants of this beautiful and renowned country:

'The modern Florentines, like their Etruscan Ancestors, are fond of learning, arts, and sciences; and, what is still more estimable and endearing to foreigners, they are, generally speaking, good-humoured, warm-hearted, and friendly; such, at least, have I found them for seven successive years. The Tuscan Peasants, considered collectively, are pure in their morals and pastoral in their lives, and the peculiar comeliness of both sexes is very striking, especially in the environs of Florence; but it is only among the Peasantry that one can form a just idea of Italian beauty; and perhaps I might add, it is only among the Peasantry one can form a just idea of the Italian character, inhabitants of populous cities being nearly alike, whether in London, Paris, Vienna, or Italy. The men are tall, robust, finely proportioned, and endowed with that entire self-possession which at once excites respect, and perhaps a more favourable opinion of them than they really deserve. The women are of a middle stature, and, were it not for bad stays, would be well made. They have large languishing black eyes, accompanied by that expressive brow which constitutes the most remarkable and captivating part of an Italian countenance. Their manners are uncommonly graceful, and instead of curtsying, they gently bow their bodies and kiss the hand of a superior.'—

'A Tuscan farmer shares equally with his lord in the produce of an estate, and the owner even provides seeds, plants, manure, instruments of husbandry; in short, whatever may be requisite for the cultivation of the land. The upper class of farmers usually possess a horse and market-cart, a waggon or two, and a pair of large dove-coloured oxen, who draw the waggon and the plow, whose colour seldom, if ever, varies throughout Italy, and whose beauty is as remarkable as that of their masters. The female Peasants, besides working in the vineyards almost equally hard with the men, frequently earn money by keeping poultry, and sometimes one or two lambs (whose fleecy coats the children decorate on the *Festa of S. Giovanni* with scarlet ribbands tied in fantastic knots), and, by the aid of money thus acquired, wearing-apparel, and other common necessaries are purchased. Shoes and stockings are deemed superfluous, and merely ornamental even by the women, who carry them in baskets on their heads till they reach a town, when these seemingly embarrassing decorations are put on; for the *Contadina* is as vain of her appearance as the *Dama nobile*, and no wonder, since the Arcadian dresses, and lovely contenances of these Peasants arrest every eye, and shew them, perhaps too plainly, how strong are their powers of attraction. The phraseology of the Florentine Peasants is wonderfully elegant, indeed their Italian is said to be the purest now spoken:

spoken: but the most remarkable quality in these people is their industry; for, during the hottest weather, they toil all day without sleep, and seldom retire early to rest; yet, notwithstanding this fatigue, they live almost entirely upon bread, fruits, pulse, and the common wine of the country: however, though their diet is light and their bodily exertions are almost perpetual, they commonly attain old age, especially in the neighbourhood of Careggi.

'According to the laws of the late Emperor, Leopold, no one can be imprisoned for debt, though creditors have power to seize the property of their debtors; and no offence is punishable with death, though murderers are condemned to perpetual labour as galley slaves. Priests are not allowed to meddle in secular affairs; and the service of the church is performed in Italian: and to these, and many other equally wise regulations made by Leopold, are attributable the almost total exemption from robbery and murder which this country enjoys, and the encrease to its population of two hundred thousand people: an astonishing difference, as the original number was only one million.'

Letter XV. A description of Siena, its environs, the country between Siena and Rome, some antiquities lately discovered, and the *Lake of Vico.*

The XVIth contains an ample (but dry) catalogue of buildings, pictures, statues, antiquities, and ruins, in the Alma Città di Roma: but alas! with respect to pictures, busts, and statues, this catalogue rather tells us what Rome *was*, than what it *is* at present. P. 333, the note contains some useful admonitions to travellers who may visit Rome and its vicinity:

'It may not, perhaps, be improper to mention here, that persons who wish to avoid the dangerous consequences of bad air, should choose a bed room that does not face the south, shut their doors and windows at night, burn sweet wood in all their apartments, eat light food, drink wine in moderation, put vinegar and the juice of lemons and pomegrenates into their sauces, never go out fasting, or before sun-rise, drink cooling liquors, avoid night-air, never use violent exercise, swallow as little saliva as possible, and carry a sponge filled with Thieves' vinegar, smelling to it frequently. Quicksilver put into a quill, and fastened round the neck, so as to touch the bosom, is likewise deemed an excellent preservative against every kind of infection.'

Nearly the whole remainder of this letter, which finishes Vol. I. might have been compiled from *Roma antica, e moderna*: of which, however, few are in possession, except those who have themselves been in Italy; and it is but justice to say that the ingenious writer of these letters sometimes intersperses, in her catalogue, remarks and reflections that are both useful and entertaining. Of this kind are the following periods:

'The climate of Rome is at all seasons particularly congenial to old people, insomuch, that there are not, perhaps, half so many instances of longevity, without infirmities, in any other populous city

of Europe. The Corso is the situation to be preferred, both in winter and summer; the air near the church of Santi Apostoli is likewise good; the Piazza di Spagna is unsheltered, and sometimes damp; the air of the Pincian and Quirinal Hills wholesome, but sharp. Travellers here, however, in order to preserve health, should follow the example of the Romans, and dress themselves particularly warm during winter, depending upon clothing more than fire to resist cold.

'The society at Rome is excellent; and the circumstance of every man, whether foreigner or native, being permitted to live as he pleases, without exciting wonder, contributes essentially to general comfort. At Rome too every body may find amusement; for whether it be our wish to dive deep into classical knowledge, whether arts and sciences are our pursuit, or whether we merely seek for new ideas and new objects, the end cannot fail to be obtained in this most interesting of cities. The Academy of the Arcadians, too well known to need description, used to be one of the most agreeable public meetings at Rome, as it consisted of literary characters, nobility, and princes, of every nation; and this Academy still flourishes, though the pastoral reed now vibrates with the unharmonious sounds of politics and war.'

Mrs. Starke has very judiciously given future travellers instructions for visiting the curiosities in the several quarters of Rome, by indicating what antiquities, churches, palaces, &c. lie contiguous to each other, and may be viewed in one and the same DAY.

In describing the Pantheon, the monuments of men of genius which it contains, or *did* contain, will remind English readers of the Poet's corner in Westminster Abbey. Five or six of these monuments have been added within these thirty years: such as those of Metastasio, Mengs, Sacchini, Winkelman, and Bonifiate. Raphael, Corelli, Nicolas Poussin, &c. have long been honoured with a niche in that beautiful pagan temple; in which, however, for its preservation, the cross was erected, and the mass daily performed.

The notes of admiration, introduced by Mrs. S. as indicating the comparative degrees of excellence of works of art, seem new, judicious, and ingenious. They amount, in speaking of Michael Angelo's *Last Judgment*, in the Sistine chapel, to five !!!!!

The necessary fees are mentioned, which the *custodi* and *ciceroni* expect, who attend at the several churches, palaces, &c. which foreigners usually visit; and a map of the seat of the war in Italy is prefixed to the first volume, exhibiting Piedmont, Milan, Mantua, the Pope's dominions, &c.; in which are traced the principal roads, 1799.

On the whole, this work is the production of an ingenious and sensible writer; and we shall with pleasure attend to the second volume in a future article.

[*To be continued.*] Dr. B....y.

ART.

ART. II. *Bahar-Danush:* or, Garden of Knowledge. An Oriental Romance. Translated from the Persic of Einaiut Oollah (Inaitula). By Jonathan Scott, of the East India Company's Service, Persian Secretary to the late Governor General, &c. &c. Crown 8vo. 3 Vols. 15s. Boards. Cadell, jun. and Davies. 1799.

THE compositions of the Orientals have always been considered as more remarkable for lively imagination, than for correct taste; and indeed the qualities of "*parum pressi et nimis redundantes*," imputed by Tully to the orators of Asia, are still too generally applicable to every class of writers. A profusion of flowery epithets, a heap of incongruous metaphors, perplexed allusions, and ridiculous conceits, are too frequently substituted for the simple accents of nature, or the perspicuous enunciation of facts and ideas. The most singular circumstance connected with this depravity of taste is, that it is least found where it would be most natural to expect it; the poets are the most exempt from it; and while it is scarcely possible to find a history, or a prose narrative, every page of which does not glitter with unappropriate ornaments, the compositions of a Ferdusi, a Hafiz, and a Sadi, exhibit the genuine beauties of poetic fancy in the simple elegance of pure diction. All the Eastern nations are not equally obnoxious to the general censure; the style of the Arabian writers is comparatively pure; the Persians are more tinctured with this false taste: but it is in the compositions of the Mohammedan natives of India, who write in Persic, though it is not their vernacular dialect, that we find it carried to the most blameable excess. Even among them, however, the poets are the least culpable; and while the love-songs of Mir Khusru breathe the exquisite tenderness of the softest of passions, in the language of nature, the grave historian Abu Fazil embellishes his history of a splendid reign, and of a humane and munificent prince, with roses and lilies, diamonds and rubies, moons and stars, and the most incongruous and misplaced imagery in rank luxuriance. The author of the Bahar-Danush was a native of Hindustan, and composed his tales in ornamented prose.

In the publication now before us, the invention of the author is less exercised in weaving the tissue of his stories, than in burying the stories themselves under a mass of metaphor; the incidents, indeed, occupied apparently but a small portion of his care, and for the most part exhibit little artifice: but in every page the bloom of the rose, the fragrance of the jasmine, the lustre of the ruby, and the notes of the nightingale, are introduced to supply the deficiency of interest, and of natural language. The Bahar-Danush is a book usually recommended

mended to English gentlemen by the Mûnshis (the instructors and writers) of India, after their pupils have made some progress in Persic: partly, perhaps, because being rather licentious they think it adapted to their years; and because, when they are capable of understanding the involved sentences, endless allusions, and strings of puns, which compose this work, they may congratulate themselves on having surmounted the difficulties of study, and passed the *pons asinorum*.

To Captain Scott's translation, it is impossible for us to do ample justice; we will therefore content ourselves with observing, that never was there presented to the public a more faithful copy of any original. The most objectionable passages he has properly suppressed: but, perhaps, he might have ventured to give the received English names of those flowers, the properties of which, by corresponding with the author's allusion, prove that they have been properly named. Why, for instance, was not nergus translated the narcissus? The appearance of an eye in the centre of the flower establishes its identity. The epithet of "Bichun," applied to the Deity, is, says our author, 'literatim, without a When;' in our opinion, that epithet indisputably signifies, without a likeness, or parallel.'

To insert an entire story would exceed the limits of our space; we shall therefore cull, here and there, a few flowers from this garden of sweets. – A husband is suspended by the feet from a tree, and his enraged and guilty help-mate is about to dispatch him with a sword, which she holds in her hand; when, in order to pacify her, he addresses her in the following words, admirably suited to the circumstances of the case:

'Vol. I. p. 84. In what has been done by thee, I am convinced thou hadst no power; for, as in the divine records the scribe of decree chose to ornament the edicts on my forehead with these flourishes of disgrace, and the pen of fate had sketched on the leaves of providence such dishonourable characters in my name, wisdom permits me not to be angry with such an angel-faced and sun-resplendent charmer as thyself. As not the least injury can be suspected from me to thyself, of what benefit will be my murder? What advantage can arise from shedding the blood of one from whose existence we fear no harm? If, indeed, that honourable person who gave up his soul to thy love, had not departed to the cave of death, then to burn the thorns of my life in the fire of dissolution would have been of use; but now, (may his soul repose in the most blissful paradise!) as he has deserted this perishable world, it is better that thou resign thyself to patience, and cover the imperfections of my faults with the veil of forgiveness. You well know that I am a man, who, though the millstone of the skies was descending on my head, would not deviate from my promise, and I now solemnly declare, that if at present, regarding our former connection, thou wilt spare my blood, I will esteem thee dearer to me than ever, nor hurt even a hair of thy head.

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In this world of chance, between lovers and their beloved, such affairs as ours very frequently occur. Thou art not the inventor of them, nor didst thou form them of thyself. It is not fitting, then, for such a slight error, which happened by the decrees of fate, that I should gird my loins in revenge against one like thee so gentle.'

We have already remarked that the structure of the romance is extremely inartificial. The stories are supposed to be communicated by a Brahman, yet they all relate to Mohammedan customs, except one; which, were it not the most licentious, would be the best in the work. A young Brahman has a wife addicted to intrigue; and, in order to enjoy the company of her lover free from the constraint imposed by the husband's presence, she instigates him to go in search of knowlege, and particularly to get himself instructed in the fifth Veda, (there are only four,) which she calls the Tiria Veda. (We suspect, if the stories be of Hindu origin, that the Mohammedan writer has formed this word from Stri Veda, the science of females.) Finding nobody that ever heard of such a science, he sits down in despair on the brink of a well, where five women arrive to draw water; learning his business, they contrive, each in her turn, to give him much practical knowlege of this Veda. The fourth lesson is precisely the story of Lidia and Pirro in Boccacio's 7th Giornata, whence La Fontaine borrowed it, and Pope in his poem of January and May took it from La Fontaine. The story is much too singular, and the correspondence too exact, to suppose the resemblance to be the effect of chance. Boccacio lived in the 14th, Inaitula in the last century. The conclusion of the Brahman's adventures is taken from the fable of the Herdsman, in the second book of Hitopadesa.

We shall conclude our observations by the insertion of an entire chapter, the substance of which might have been comprised in four words; "It was now winter."

'Vol. III. p. 168. When Jehandar Shah, in consequence of the Sultan's orders, had fixed his residence for some time longer in the city of Minusuad, after the lapse of a short respite, a change appeared on the face of nature, and the signs of revolution became evident in the disposition of time. The sovereign of the region of the planets, having broken the scales of equability (Libra), extended the hand of oppression on the virgin of the wheat sheaf. On this account the skirt of day became shortened, and the stately robes of night were lengthened. The army of frost, which had been long waiting in the ambush of hope, having received intelligence of this event, moved from its station to subdue the habitable regions; and issuing on the plains of the world, spread wide the hand of devastation, and from unrelenting cruelty left not a blade of verdure on the ground.

'Having levied contributions on the affluent inhabitants of the garden and orchard, they stripped them entirely of their leaves and

beauty. Mankind, in dread of the attacks of this unfeeling host, shuddered like the reed at the blast; and as the fox, rejoicing in his hairy covering, shrunk into their cell. The earth, in order that no one might discover him, lay concealed under heaps of cotton; (snow;) and the husbandman, withdrawing the hand of labor from his occupation, slunk into the corner of inertness. The stream, though vehemently inclined to travel the globe, having now discharged its fondness for motion, rested in its place; and the breeze, which was wont to draw wavy flourishes on the waters, in alarm, broke his pencil against the rocks.

'The trees, bare of cloathing, as the naked in the day of resurrection, lifted their arms in complaint to the skies; and the nightingales, scared by the attacks of winter, deserted the rose bushes, and left them to the enjoyment of the raven. Time, in expectation of the rising of the standard of spring, became bleached as the jasmine; and the gardener wrote invitations upon ice to the visitants of his borders. The natives of the garden, having heard cold reproofs from the tongue of the northern blast, fainted instantly in the path of desolation; and the tulip and rose, resigning their abodes to the owl, saved only their torn vestments from the rapacity of December and January. The lofty cypress, which in the empire of the groves had issued the proclamation of sovereignty in its own name, was imprisoned on the brink of the canal, like the plank of the pulpit; and the sosun, which prided itself as the queen of the garden, having yielded the robe of existence an offering to the plunderers of the storm, sunk into the recess of annihilation. Of the side-locks of the rose, the curles of the sunbul, and the twisted ringlets of the shumshade, not a single hair remained in the hands of the zephyr. Even the sunnobir, with all his fortitude and vigor, resigning his property to the plunderers of December, became impoverished as the Chinar. The rosebud, counting the hidden stores of existence, in its sorrow resigned its life; and the cruel northern blast, tearing the leaves of the rose, scattered them on every quarter.'

In this passage, our readers will not fail to remark the union of a vivid imagination with bad taste. It must also be remembered that the writer never beheld the devastation which he describes, as the Indian winters are productive of no such phænomena.—We must repeat our encomiums on the manner in which the translator has performed his task: but, were we permitted to adopt the style of his author, we should remark that, since the jasmine-bodied stringers of pearls have drawn more resplendent gems on the thread of narration, and the bulbul-toned singers of history have warbled sweeter notes in the rose-garden of events; to choose the less precious, and to echo the less melodious, cannot be conformable to the maxims of the prudent, nor suitable to the injunctions of the wise.

Ham.

Art.

ART. III. *A Voyage to the East Indies;* containing an Account of the Manners, Customs, &c. of the Natives, with a Geographical Description of the Country: collected from Observations made during a Residence of Thirteen Years, between 1776 and 1789, in Districts little frequented by the Europeans. By Fra Paolino da San Bartolomeo, Member of the Academy of Velitri, and formerly Professor of the Oriental Languages in the Propaganda at Rome. With Notes and illustrations by John Reinhold Forster, LL. D. Professor of Natural History in the University of Halle. Translated from the German, by William Johnston. 8vo. pp. 490. 8s. in Boards. Vernor and Hood. 1800.

WE learn from the preface to this volume, that Fra Paolino da San Bartolomeo, a barefooted Carmelite, resided thirteen years in India, and therefore may be supposed to have been well acquainted with the subject on which he treats: that he was born at Hof, in the Austrian dominions, in 1748, and, before he embraced the monastic life, was known by the name of John Philip Wesdin: that, during seven years, he was professor of the Oriental languages in the Propaganda at Rome; and that, since his return from India, he has published several works relating to that country; viz. Sidharubam, *seu Grammatica Samscredamica, Romæ*, 1790; *Systema Brahmanicum;* and, *India Orientalis Christiana, continens fundationes ecclesiarum, seriem episcoporum, missiones, schismata, persecutiones, viros illustres, Romæ* 1794.

The original of this work, we are also told, appeared at Rome, in the Italian language, in the year 1796; and a German edition having been published, in 1798, at Berlin, by the well-known Dr. John Reinhold Forster, with copious notes, from this impression the English edition now offered to the public has been translated; and most of the notes have been retained. Dr. Forster remarks that it is the more valuable, as the author understood the Tamulic or common Malabar language *; and what is of more importance, the Samscred, a language exceedingly difficult. These have enabled him to rectify our orthography, in regard to the names of countries, cities, mountains, and rivers.—As much of the work is devoted to this object, we shall here observe that Fra Paolino has undoubtedly restored the correct pronunciation and orthography of many proper names, by reverting to their original signification in Sanscrit: but that he has almost universally substituted the letter *d* for a *t* wherever it occurs: as Samscred for Sanscrit, Carnada for Carnata, vulg. Carnatic. This, probably, is a local peculiarity derived from the Pundits of Malabar, with whom alone the author conversed.

* The Tamulic and Malabar languages are perfectly distinct.

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Fra Paolino landed at Pondichery in July 1776: he represents this as 'a large and flourishing city,' yet he says that 'in its most flourishing state the population, inclusive of the district annexed to it, never exceeded 20,000 inhabitants.'—Virapatnam is a small town situated at the distance of six miles from Pondichery, where the Missionaries have a seminary for young persons from China, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and Siam. 'Their time was so divided, that they studied daily four hours; devoted one hour to manual labour, and spent the remaining part in singing, prayer, and meditation. On two days in the week they conversed in their mother tongue; but on other days they were obliged always to speak Latin.' We are surprized that the author does not mention the singular statue of Buddha, described by M. Le Gentil, as standing near the river which flows past Virapatnam; a monument, perhaps, the most curious in India, as being connected with a superstition no longer existing in that country, though widely diffused through the neighbouring regions. "*Je fis*," says M. le Gentil, "*diverses informations sur cette figure singuliere; les Tamuls m'assurerent tous que c'etait Buddha, qu'on ne regardoit plus; que son culte et ses fetes etoient cessées depuis que les Brames s'etoient rendus les maitres de la croyance du peuple.*" This religion, then, preceded that of the Brahmans in this part of India.

The 3d chapter contains geographical and historical remarks on various cities of India: but the author seems to be a man of more observation than inquiry; and when he steps beyond the precincts of the former, he generally involves himself in errors: errors the less excusable because usually advanced with much dogmatism, sometimes in opposition to high authority, and never supported even by the shadow of proof. On the Deva, or Scroyuba, he says, vessels can go even to Delhi; yet he afterward tells us that the Deva is not the Scroyuba: but Delhi is not situated on either, but on the Yamuna. A strange confusion of ideas and expressions sometimes renders entire passages unintelligible: for instance; 'Ayodhya was the birth place of Rama an Indian hero, or the younger Bacchus, whose heroic achievements were celebrated in songs before the times of the Pagan Indians.' Were the subjects of this prince Christians or Jews?—He says, 'that Robertson and D'Anville, who assert that Palibothra is the present Allahabad, deserve no credit; because these appellations are of Persian and not of Indian extraction.' Before he pronounced that two respectable writers were undeserving of credit, should he not have considered whether it was possible that Allahabad might not have had another and more antient appellation, before it acquired its present one from the Moshems? To pursue the author, however,

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through all or even a small part of his erroneous assertions, would contribute nothing to the entertainment of our readers, and little to their instruction; for they will be told that 'Timur established himself in the neighbourhood of Agra, expelled the legal kings, and committed the charge of the Provinces he had subdued to Nabobs of his own appointment;' and they will hear that the Seikhs, whom the author considers as originally Christians, 'entered in a hostile manner into Lahor:' but they will recollect that Timur contented himself with the plunder of Delhi, and left India almost as soon as he had entered it; and that the Seikhs were natives of Lahor and disciples of Nanek Shah, who introduced a recent schism from the Brahmanical tenets, into that province.

After a residence of six weeks at Pondichery, Fra Paolino proceeded to Madras, and has furnished a good account of the weights and measures, coins and merchandice, of the peninsula of India; though not unmixed with error: for he considers the gold rupee and what he calls the golmor of Bengal, as different coins; and, which is still more singular, he asserts that 'bills of exchange are totally unknown in India;' that is, in a country in which opulent native bankers, at the remotest extremities from each other, are in the daily practice of drawing bills to the largest amount! As he returned to Pondichery, he inspected the mighty ruins of the temple at Mabalipuram: but his description is less perspicuous than that of Mr. Chambers; and he considers it as the remains of a temple of Mithra, although the legend and the traditionary names of the sculptures prove it to be connected with Indian mythology, and not with that of Persia.—At Pondichery he embarked for Cochin, on the coast of Malabar, where he arrived in November 1776; and from this time till 1789 he appears to have resided generally in the convent of bare-footed Carmelites at Verapoli, in the territories of the Rajah of Travancor. From this period, our readers will have more reason to applaud the accuracy and to admire the industry of Fra Paolino; who, when he confines himself within the limits of Malabar, speaks from ocular observation, and delivers a perspicuous and copious account of the natural and civil history of this part of India:—the more curious, because little known to European travellers, and because these districts escaped the Mohammedan invaders of Hindustan, and have preserved in their civil institutions much of their antient regimen, which gave way in other places to the innovating spirit of their conquerors.

The province of Malabar commences at Cape Comari, (the southern extremity of India) in lat. 8, and extends to Canara

Canara in lat. 12 North. It is bounded by the sea on the west, and by a chain of mountains usually denominated the Gauts, on the east. It is about 120 leagues in length, and from 34 to 40 in breadth; and it is every where intersected by rivers. The inhabitants consist of native Hindus, of Arabs, of black and white Jews, and of Europeans who have formed settlements on the coast. The number of Christians is here very considerable.

'In the year 1771, (says the author,) the Christians of St. Thomas,' according to M. Florentius à Jesu, amounted to 94,600. In the year 1787, when a poll tax was about to be imposed on them by the king of Travancor, they estimated their number themselves at 100,000. Ten thousand of them, I confess, lost their lives during the war against Tippu Sultan, but still there will remain 90,000 catholic christians, who follow the Syro-chaldaic ritual. They have in their possession 64 churches, some of which were, however, destroyed by Tippu. The Jacobites have 32 churches, to which belong 50,000 schismatics. These, therefore, form altogether 140,000 christians, who adhere to the Syro-chaldaic rites. There are likewise 75 churches of the Mucoas and Paravas on the coast of Travancor; and 20 churches belonging to the Latin ritual. All these churches can muster more than 100,000 Christians newly converted to the Roman faith. The number of the Jews may amount to fifteen or 20,000. To these must be added 100,000 Arabs, established there since the ninth century; persons from neighbouring countries may be about 30,000 souls, and lastly 15,000 Europeans, Creoles, and Topassi. The whole may be estimated at 400,000, and the original inhabitants of the country at 1,600,000, so that Malayala contains about two millions of inhabitants.'

The author's topographical description of this province is deserving the attention of geographers; for many considerable towns, which he specifies, are not to be found in the latest maps of the peninsula. It formerly was divided among a number of petty sovereigns: but, previously to the commencement of the last war with Tippu, that usurper and the Rajah of Travancor were nearly the sole possessors of Malabar; the father of the present Rajah having added to his dominions the greatest part of the Cochin territory. The revenue of this prince, whose character is deservedly in high estimation, is about half a million annually; his military force is here so ridiculously exaggerated, that it were superfluous to insert the account.

Horses are by no means numerous here, notwithstanding continual importations from Arabia; the earth is cultivated by means of Buffaloes; and oxen are employed for carriage. The climate is not congenial to sheep, but goats are found in great abundance. The wild inhabitants of the forests which

crown the interior mountains are the elephant, the urus, (wild bull,) wolves, bears, tygers, leopards, panthers, and a great variety of deer and antelopes. 'The flying cat is properly a kind of squirrel, but as large as a cat. It has two cartilaginous wings like the bat, and a large, thick, tail, which, in its flight, it uses by way of rudder. Its hair is exceedingly fine, and of a silver colour. It is generally seen on the mava tree, the fruit of which serves it as food.' The Bezoar goat, the civet cat, the ichneumon, and a multitude of squirrels, apes, and jackalls, are found in Malabar. The birds, exclusively of those which are domesticated, are peacocks, sparrow-hawks, falcons, pelicans, the golden thrush, the *poule sultane*, bird of paradise, (this may be questioned,) vultures, bats, parrots, quails, snipes, the mina, (*gracula religiosa*,) wood-pigeons, cranes, the ibis, and the gross-beak. Crocodiles of a prodigious size infest the rivers.

'The whole sea-coast from Surat to Cape Comari is inhabited by fishermen, who belong to the despised or rather lowest casts, dare not settle in the interior part of the country, and are consequently obliged to construct habitations for themselves on the sea-coast or in the neighbourhood of harbors, rivers, and other streams of water. These people are almost all Christians. Most foreigners who visit India form an opinion of the country and its inhabitants from the manners, customs, laws, peculiarities, and familiar relations of these fishermen. Hence the partial and insipid tales respecting the Indians, which have been spread through Europe.'

The importance of ascertaining the antient names of the rivers in India, with which, it must be confessed, Indian mythology and history are both intimately connected, has induced Fra Paolino to devote several pages and much research to this object: but unhappily, none of the celebrated rivers water the plains of Malabar, and beyond that limited circle our author seldom passes with impunity. In this portion of his work, we have detected five considerable misconceptions; and though our limits will not admit of adducing proofs of our assertions, we think that the Oriental scholar will be saved much perplexity by our indication of them. Candor, however, obliges us to observe that some of them appear to have been occasioned by an inaccurate copy of the Sanscrit Dictionary, Amara Cusà. 1st, He has confounded the Corotoya (a river of Bengal) and the Bahuda (one of the Penjab) with the Reva. 2d, He has confounded the Soroyu or Gogra, with the Satodru or Sutlege (another river of the Penjab). 3d, He asserts that the Soroyu or Gogra is a distinct river from the Deva; whereas it bears the first appellation near its source, and obtains the latter before its junction with the Ganges. 4th, He maintains that

the Deva is the Vipasa or Biah (another of the Penjab rivers). 5th, He confounds the Reva, or Nermodda, (vulg. Nerbudda,) with the Ravi of the Penjab; an error which would remove the Vindian mountains, where it has its source, from the southern to the northern extremity of Hindustan. 6th, He concludes, that the Indus must be the Reva, and consequently flow from the Vindian mountains; an hypothesis which involves two important misconceptions.

The sea and rivers of Malabar abound with a great variety of fish. Whales are often seen there, as well as the sauffleur and porpoises. Salmon are caught in abundance, and of an excellent quality, and pilchards in such quantities as to be used for manure. Sea-bream, roach, tench, pike, and mackarel, are also caught, together with oysters. A number of poisonous snakes infest the plains, and many that are perfectly innoxious. 'Tevi is the name of a beautiful, small, striped snake, which hurts nobody. When one of this kind is killed, a great many of the same species resort to the place, and remain in the neighbourhood till their dead companion is removed. There is a snake found here with two heads. M. Rosier shewed me two snakes of this kind, which he preserved in a glass jar. The Portuguese call them Cobra de duas cabeças. The poison of the rudhiramandali forces the blood from the bodies of those whom it wounds.' Respecting the pearl fishery at Cape Comari, we are told, 'that the pearls are not sold by weight but by estimation. Twenty pearl oysters may be bought for a rupee, and the purchaser is not allowed to open them till he has paid the money. If only one pearl is found in these twenty oysters, he has sufficient reason to be contented with his bargain.'

Book II. Chap. 1st. *Of the Birth and Education of Children.*—Pregnancy is considered as a distinguished blessing of the goddess Lakshmi; and the ceremonies performed on these occasions have a striking similitude to those represented on some of the Grecian vases. The new-born children lie always on the ground, and are never wrapped up nor confined in any manner; their limbs therefore can expand themselves; and when those children attain to the period of youth, they acquire not only a beautiful figure, but a sound, well-turned, and robust bodily conformation. 'In a word,' says the author, 'I seldom saw in India a person either lame, crooked, or otherwise deformed. The education of youth in that country is much simpler, and not near so expensive as in Europe. The children assemble half naked under the shades of a cocoa-nut tree; place themselves in rows on the ground, and trace out on the sand with the forefinger of the right hand, the elements

of their alphabet, and then smooth it with the left when they wish to trace out other characters.'—The next chapter comprehends a particular relation of the ceremonies practised at marriages. The third relates to the laws of the Indians; though, by laws, the author means moral and religious precepts: but what will surprize our readers still more is, that Fra Paolino has extracted them, not from Hindu books, but from two treatises written by Talapoins in Pegu, who profess the religion of Buddha; though, in other passages, the author seems to be aware that the two religions are widely different. In a note by Dr. Foster, we find the following anecdote: 'In the original, at the beginning of this chapter, there is an historical and critical dissertation on the antiquity of the Veda, which occupies no fewer than 10 quarto pages. The author there controverts the opinion of the celebrated Sir William Jones, who asserted that this book of laws existed 1000, if not 1500, years before the birth of Christ. When Sir William heard that Fra Paolino was of a different opinion, he was so angry that he called him, Homo trium literarum; and the latter in return called him, Homo unius literæ.' It is fortunate for the reputation of Fra Paolino, that his translator has thought fit to suppress this passage; as it will appear that the learned Carmelite has derived the whole of his knowlege of Indian chronology from the writings of our great Orientalist. It were an easy task, however, to refute the author's hypothesis from his own writings: for he informs us, 1st, That 'in all the copies of the laws of the Buddhists (of Pegu) now extant, a great number of Sanscrit words occur; from which there is strong reason to conjecture that they were originally written in the Sanscrit language. 2d, It is highly probable that these laws were committed to writing about 1600 years before the birth of Christ, and at a period when the school of the Samani was in a flourishing condition.' Hence we must infer that the laws of the Talapoins preceded the Vedas; that the copies appeared more than half a century before the originals!

In the 4th chapter, which treats of the casts, the author has inserted a chronological table, which he gives as his own, though (with the exception of two mistakes) it is copied literally from that which was inserted by Sir William Jones in the Asiatic Researches.

'The third noble class (why noble?) of the Indians consists of the Vaisia. This cast was founded also by Menu or Noah, if we can confide in the book Menushastra, and the traditions of the Indians. The employments of the Vaisia are agriculture, breeding of cattle, and the sale of their productions. They supply the public with corn, rice, mustard, ginger, pease, millet, maize, and other articles of

this kind; but they preserve their butter and milk entirely for their kings, their Brahmans, and their temples, that the gods may never be in want of such offerings. The Vaisia, with their families, generally live in the country, where each has his own house and a separate grove. In the latter stands a small temple, with an image of Siva, or of some other deity, to which flowers are presented every morning after they have performed their ablutions. According to the appointment of Menu, the king is the sole lord and proprietor of all the land in the kingdom; and this rule prevails in Malabar to the present day.'

Chapter VI. treats of the Sanscrit language (or, as the author here terms it, Samskrda) and its derivatives; in which we discover so many mistakes, that, did we not recollect that the author has published a grammar, we should have doubted his knowlege of it. His quotations from Indian books are mostly in the Malabar dialect. 'The manner (he says) in which the syllables are formed and connected with each other, and the number of characters hitherto employed in all the provincial dialects derived from the Samscred, are the same; though each has a distinct alphabet. The most remarkable circumstance here is, that all the component parts in the alphabet of the Barmans in Pegu and Ava are contained, but with some variation, in the Ethiopic alphabet of Geez and Amhara: have the same value, and are joined together in like manner. It appears to me historically certain that the Peguan Barmans obtained theirs from India.' The dialects here enumerated as derived from this source are as follow: but the list is obviously incomplete. 1st, The sacred language of Ceylon: 2d, the Tamulic spoken in Tanjor, Madura, and Mysor: 3d, the Malabaric: 4th, the Canaric: 5th, the Mahratta: 6th, the Talinga, spoken in Golconda, which our author represents as harmonious, nervous, masculine, and copious: 7th, the Bengala, which he terms very corrupt. Then comes, to our infinite astonishment, 8th, the Devanagaric, or Hindostan language, on which we find the following remark: 'Of all these languages, a more particular account may be found in my Samscred Grammar, in which I have clearly proved that they all proceed from the Samscred, though Mr. Wilkins and Sir William Jones maintain that the Nagru, or Devanagari, makes properly the original and true character of the Samscred language, and that it is by no means of Indian extraction, but was transplanted to India from Persia.' Is it not an extraordinary fact in the history of literature, that Fra Paolino has published a Sanscrit grammar, without knowing that this language has a character peculiar to itself, and used in writing no other; that it is called the Devanagari, (or writing of the gods,) and that there is no lan-

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guage which bears that name; which, indeed, can only apply to a written character?——9th, the Guzaratic; and, 10th, the Nepalic.

The VIIth chapter offers some observations on the religion and deities of the Indians. These, undoubtedly, serve to illustrate the wretched superstitions of the ignorant populace, but reflect no light on the general system or secret doctrine of the Indian philosophers. All that can hitherto be affirmed with safety on this mysterious subject is, that the Hindus acknowlege the existence of one almighty, infinite, and eternal Being; that the active attributes of this self-existent Being are personified in the Hindu Trinity, composed of male deities, Brahma (the creative), Vishnu (the preserving), and Siva (the destroying power); while the passive attributes are represented under a female semblance in the goddess Bhavani. In this chapter, Fra Paolino has inserted (as he says himself) a passage from the Mahabarata, descriptive of the incarnations of Vishnu; and he adds the following remark: 'I, however, know that, in this respect, there are many variations, which may be seen in the second volume of the Asiatic Researches: but, in my opinion, it is always better to adhere to the Indian originals, than to depend on the ornamented relation of inconsiderate travellers.' The inconsiderate traveller here meant is Sir William Jones, who translated from the Ghita Govinda of Jayadeva, an ode on this subject. Is it not strange that this Carmelite could not discover that the extracts were derived from different sources?

Chapter VIII. explains the marks of distinction painted on the forehead, by which the three sects of Hindus distinguish themselves from each other. The IXth treats of the division of time, of the calendar, and of the festivals. The Xth relates to music, poetry, and architecture. The Indian songs are either warlike or pastoral; the first describe the heroic achievements of Rama Chandra, prince of Oude; and the following specimens are given by the author: "Destroy, destroy, O Madhava! destroy the giant Madhu! Thou, whose arm in battle exceeds the bursting thunder, free us, and the universe, from this monster. To thee, O Heri Rama, belong adoration and praise." Again, "The giants, a horrid race, endued with irresistible strength, immediately after their birth became exceedingly arrogant, and exercised the most detestable violence. They made themselves masters of the globe, and the earth groaned under their insupportable burden. To combat and extirpate them a god appeared. It was the supreme God, the god Crisna, who took the field against them." To render these intelligible, the author should have added that they are extracted from dramatic compositions, and sung by the chorus,

who bear an essential part in the Indian drama. The accompaniments and manner 'give it the character of a Bachanalian and warlike music, which imitates the noise made by people who are engaged in battle. Their pastoral songs, on the other hand, are full of soft and tender expressions, and have in them somewhat languishing. They describe the kind of life which the god Crisna led as a shepherd during his residence on earth.'

Architecture has attained to greater perfection among the Hindus than sculpture and painting. In the two latter professions, the artists must conform to the preconceptions of the Brahmans; who never consider the effect on the spectator, if the work be consistent with the mythology which it represents.

The xith chapter relates to medicine and botany. The climate of Malabar, though the heat is scarcely supportable in the day-time, affords a refreshing and pleasant coolness during the night, and is (in the author's opinion) more salutary and more agreeable than the frigid climates of the north. In a note on this passage, Dr. Foster observes that 'intense heat, in the tropical regions, is destructive both to men and animals. At Calcutta, which lies at a considerable distance from the line, wild pigeons sometimes drop down dead at noon, while flying over the market-place. People who are then employed in any labor, such as writers in the service of the East India Company, whose correspondence often will not admit of delay, sit naked immersed up to the neck in large vessels, into which cold water is continually pumped by slaves from a well.'—We should like to peruse a state-paper composed and written in the cold bath. Can Dr. Foster credit so ridiculous a fable? We have learnt, with considerable surprize, that the small-pox is remarkably fatal in Malabar. It is quite otherwise in Bengal, where the natives always undergo early inoculation; and the consequences are very seldom either fatal or dangerous.

On the 12th of March 1789, Fra Paolino embarked at Cochin, in order to return to Europe, in a French frigate. They proceeded first to Ceylon.

'We directed our course (he says) towards Cape Comari, which we sailed past two days after, on the 14th March. The pleasure we enjoyed in this agreeable passage, and the beautiful prospects with which our eyes were gratified, can hardly be described. Having kept as close to the land as possible, the whole coast of Malabar appeared before us as a green amphitheatre. At one time, we discovered a district entirely covered with cocoa-nut trees, and immediately after a river winding through a delightful vale, at the bottom of which it discharged itself into the sea. In one place appeared a multitude of people employed in fishing; in another, a snow white temple bursting forth to view from amidst the thick-leaved trees. Whilst we were enjoying these delightful scenes, with the early morning, a gentle breeze,

breeze, which blew from the shore, perfumed the air around us with the agreeable smell wafted from the cardamom, pepper, betel, and abundance of aromatic herbs and plants. Towards noon, however, there arose a brisk gale, which, sweeping the surface of the ocean, hastened the course of our frigate, and soon carried us beyond the view of this enchanting country.'

As the author did not remain long enough at Ceylon to make any observations of his own, his account of that island is derived from others.—Hence the Calypso sailed for the Mauritius, which they reached on the 20th April. 'The entrance into the harbour is exceedingly narrow and dangerous; but, when vessels have once got in, they lie at anchor in great safety. On this island there are a great many high mountains, and among these is a volcano, which sometimes darkens the atmosphere by its eruptions, and renders it so hot and thick that asthmatic people can scarcely breathe.' The Mauritius is 50 miles in circumference; and, by the labor of 300,000 slaves, an abundant harvest of rice, maize, rye, pease, and beans, is annually produced. The Isle of Bourbon is 60 miles in circumference, and produces a great quantity of coffee, stronger than that of Moca, but of a less agreeable flavor. Agriculture is here performed by free people.

The Cape of Good Hope, and the island of Ascension, were afterward visited by our traveller: but our limits will not admit of greater extension.

'On the 29th of September 1789, we at length entered the harbor of Brest, where we expected to find all our troubles at an end; but unfortunately we learnt that the whole kingdom was in the utmost confusion. As it was impossible for me to return to India, I was obliged to submit to my fate, and to accommodate myself to the times, while force had usurped the place of justice. It may readily be comprehended, that, in the course of my journey home through France, where the delirium of liberty had risen to the highest pitch, I had too many opportunities of making comparisons between other nations and my dear countrymen the Europeans, which were not much to the honor of the latter.'

Notwithstanding the frequent errors which we have had occasion to remark, and many more which we have omitted, this publication derives considerable value from the details which it presents relative to the topographic situation of the southern districts of India, and to the domestic œconomy of their inhabitants.

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ART. IV. *Medicina Nautica:* An Essay on the Diseases of Seamen, &c. By Thomas Trotter, M.D Physician to his Majesty's Fleet. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 471. 8s. Boards. Longman and Rees. 1799.

WE have already expressed our opinion of the first volume of this work, (M. R. vol. xxiii. N.S. p. 323.) in which we found "something to blame, and something to commend." The same feeling must govern our criticism of the present; for, while we do justice to the spirit of inquiry and the contempt of prejudice manifested by the author, we must not conceal the impression which has been made on us, by the positive manner in which he deals out his chemical pathology, and by the little regard to decorum which he has shewn in considering the pretensions of very respectable practitioners.

The introduction contains proposals for establishing a medical library, and clinical lectures, at the Haslar Hospital. Such institutions ought undoubtedly to be attached to all public hospitals, in situations where pupils can be expected: since the home-education of provincial surgeon-apothecaries, most of whom visit London only for a very short period, becomes a matter of serious importance. They are entrusted with the management of the early moments of disease, which afford the most precious opportunities of obviating fatal events; and they too often delay to summon the man of real science to their assistance, till he can only witness the last unavailing struggles of nature in the patient.

In the journal of occurrences on board the fleet, we meet with the following facts relating to a character in whom all our readers must feel a particular interest:

'April 9th, 1797. This day Admiral Earl Howe, K.G. resigned the command of the fleet.

'His Lordship for the last two years had been afflicted with severe attacks of gout, attonic and irregular, which were followed with much debility, approaching to a paralysis of the lower extremities; and to be traced to a circumstance that came within my own knowledge.

'While the fleet, consisting of thirty-four sail of the line and sixteen frigates, lay in Torbay in February 1795, there happened a heavy gale of wind at S. E. which blows right into the bay. The danger to which the fleet was exposed is inconceivable: the swell of the sea was tremendous; many of the ships were driven into shallow water, and some parted their cables: the weather was very cold, with snow and sleet falling. This happened in the morning early; but the wind gradually drew to the eastward, till it came off shore, and about ten o'clock it was moderate.

'During this time, his Lordship exposed himself too freely to the cold: but it is probable, that the anxiety of mind inseparable from

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so trying an occasion to a commander in chief, the enemy's fleet being at sea, was the principal cause of inducing a state of *attonic* gout. He was observed to be lame in walking in to breakfast next morning: his confinement afterwards was tedious and painful, which was borne with patience and fortitude peculiar to himself.'

We are glad to observe that Mr. Baynton's method of treating ulcers has been introduced on board the fleet, though Dr. Trotter does not appear to be acquainted with the true action of the dressing. He ascribes the success to 'bringing the edges of the sore as near one another, by slips of plaister and bandage, as the nature of the parts will admit: the bandage is to be kept wet by the frequent sprinkling of cold water.' Whoever has seen the effect resulting from the application of adhesive plaister, in the form of a bandage, to extensive ulcers, must be convinced that nothing can be more visionary than the idea of approximating their edges; and that the application of water is totally unnecessary. The benefit is evidently derived from *pressure;* which keeps the surface of the sore level, and enables the thin fibres of the new skin to shoot and interlace, without interruption, across the plane of the ulcer.

On the subject of Contagion, we meet with no new information: but there is much contention resumed respecting Dr. Smyth's plan of fumigation. We think, with Dr. Trotter, that strict attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and especially the separation of infected patients from the rest of the crew, are the most effectual means of prevention in epidemics: but surely Dr. T. has gone too far, in endeavouring to prove that the nitrous gas is one of the component parts of febrile contagion. The very *ingenious*, but from that very quality, the *fallible* speculations of Dr. Mitchill of New York, cannot yet supersede facts so well established as those contained in Dr. Smyth's publication. This observation will perhaps be repugnant to Dr. T. who declares the American Professor's theory to be 'little short of demonstration:' but we have seen the same phrase applied to many opinions which are now completely relinquished; and it requires little sagacity to prove the instability of a theory, depending on principles in so revolutionary a state as those of modern chemistry. Indeed, Dr. M.'s supposed principle of putrefaction is little else than a mere *gratis dictum*.

We pass over the author's account of the *yellow fever*, as it is taken entirely on the reports of others. Speculations on related facts can only tend to increase the difficulties in which this subject is already involved.

After having treated of the *small-pox*, which may become a dangerous epidemic on board our fleet, according to the author's

representation, he proposes (from the reports published by Dr. Pearson) the inoculation of our seamen for the cow-pox. This is one of Dr. Trotter's notions which has been hastily adopted, and which is not recommended by his own experience. A plan of general inoculation for the small-pox would be preferable at this time; for our brave seamen ought not to be among the first subjects of experiment.—An account of an epidemical opthalmia, in some ships, follows; and here we meet with a remarkable instance of Dr. Trotter's propensity to speculation. After having observed that opthalmia is sometimes rendered epidemical by a thick haze, and an easterly wind, he adds;

'By finding the eyes so easily affected by chemical stimuli, we might suppose that some of these impregnate the air, and excite those painful opthalmias. But what these stimuli may be, it must be difficult to find out; and where they originate and are first diffused in the atmosphere, appears to set investigation at defiance.'

Translate this into common language, and what do we gain by the supposition of unknown agents, of unknown origin?

Dr. Trotter speaks unfavorably of the use of nitrous acid in syphilis, respecting its power of removing the disease. He concludes the section thus:

'I do not find now, among my medical acquaintance, many who are prepossessed in favor of the nitrous acid: what have been thought cures have generally broke out afresh, and of necessity the old remedy was resorted to. Some of Mr. Hammick's patients, whose cases were published by Dr. Beddoes, have again suffered a return of the disease: two or three of this kind have been reported to me in the fleet, and they were such, where a fresh infection could not be suspected. They all yielded to mercury, in the usual forms of prescription.'

Among the miscellaneous remarks, we were amused with an anecdote illustrative of the domestic habits of the well-known John Brown.

'Mr. Reid was a pupil and inmate of the celebrated Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh. Every person in the house was in the habit of taking laudanum in great quantities. The servant-maid one night, in the dark, mistook a bottle of the laudanum for brandy or whisky, and drank a great deal of it. The alarm was immediately given to the students; she was found stupid, and black in the face. Mr. Reid opened a vein, and she recovered: he also gave her volatile spirits, &c.'

The description of the malignant ulcer is important, and ought to be carefully perused by navy-surgeons. It may possibly arise, like the ulcerative habit of hospitals in large towns, from the confinement of many persons in a limited space, whatever attention may be paid to ventilation. We shall have occasion, in reviewing the 2d volume of the Medical Transactions,

Transactions, to notice Dr. Harness's paper on the effects of gastric juice, in such cases.

In a paper, by Mr. Reilly, on the fumigation with nitrous gas, we are told that ulcers exposed to it beeame much worse; and a contagious fever on board the Centaur was *not* checked by perseverance in its use. Mr. Patterson's facts are controverted, not without acrimony; if we may use a word which is now banished from pathology, and forced for refuge to general literature.

Several detached cases of fractures, abscesses, &c. by different navy-surgeons, are inserted, which require no particular notice from us.

The Appendix, which forms nearly one-half of the volume, is occupied by papers relative to Dr. Mitchill's theory. Dr. Trotter observes that 'much important matter, just transmitted to us, has been withheld for the present, from our desire of giving a summary of the American doctrine of contagion and marsh miasma.' As Dr. Mitchill's speculations have been already circulated in different periodical publications, we are sorry that Dr. Trotter's important communications were withholden for their sake.

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ART. V. *An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Causes of the Syncope Anginosa*, commonly called *Angina Pectoris;* illustrated by Dissections. By Calleb Hillier Parry, M. D. one of the Physicians of the Bath General Hospital. 8vo. pp. 167. 4s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1799.

ON a subject so obscure, and so recently brought into notice, as the disease termed *Angina Pectoris*, the public must thankfully receive any new information. Dr. Parry has here detailed some new cases, and added particular accounts of the morbid appearances discovered after death; and his facts, even if they should be supposed to exhibit no novelty, would still be valuable as confirming prior observations; which have been hitherto rather too few in number, to produce the full evidence that would be required by a practitioner who is anxious for the safety of his patients.—The Doctor is of opinion, however, that he has made a considerable progress in determining the nature of the disease. He has referred it to the genus *Syncope*; and, as this arrangement may appear to several of our readers to require justification, we shall give a short view of it in the author's own words:

'In the case of Mr. S****, both of the paroxysms, or rather both of the exacerbations, (for from the time the pain was first felt, the whole might be strictly called one paroxysm,) may be considered as having

having been of the same kind, and differing only in degree. In the first exacerbation, the uneasy sensation in the breast, together with the sighing and frequent change of posture, increasing, his head fell backwards over his chair, a momentary stertor or noise in inspiration succeeded; his lower jaw fell; his face and limbs became pale, and bathed in a cold sweat; the pulse became weak and almost ceased, and he was deprived of sense, and all power of voluntary motion. When he recovered to a certain degree from this attack, he had no symptom of disease, except the pain in his breast and sighing, a weak and sometimes faltering pulse, languor, coldness, paleness, and profuse sweating. A new exacerbation proved fatal some hours after, doubtless by a mere aggravation of the former symptoms.'—

'These disquisitions have, I trust, enabled us to fix on a character of the Angina Pectoris, so simple and precise, as not to allow us to confound any pure case of this malady with any other in the whole system of diseases. According to this character, it is a case of fainting; or a greater or less diminution of the motion of the heart, frequently excited by the action of walking, and preceded by a violent stricture or pain in the breast, stretching chiefly across the left mamma, without palpitation of the heart.'

On the general subject of *Syncope*, the author is copious, and rather diffuse: but, as the nomenclature is a very inferior object, we shall pass on to the consideration of the causes. These, we are told, are organic affections of the heart; and particularly, according to Dr. Parry, ossifications of the coronary arteries. Though such appearances have been found on dissection, it by no means follows that they had produced the disease. The remarkable debility and morbid tenderness of the muscular coat of the heart, or great arteries, which we believe have always been discovered in such cases, on inspection, seems to approach nearer to an explanation of the causes. This, we recollect, was the opinion taught by Dr. Hunter in his lectures. He supposed the ossifications to be produced by an attempt of nature to counteract the loss of tone in the muscular coat, and to support the weakened parts.—Considering that the paroxysms of this disease are always accompanied with a deep-seated pain in the region of the heart, and that the faculties of the mind are not suspended during the greater part of its duration, it is probable that this is a spasmodic affection of the heart, and that the complaint would have been more properly classed under *Spasm* than *Syncope*.—On the method of cure, we regret to find no addition to our knowlege. Dr. Parry recommends the practice of bleeding, during the paroxysm; and his experience shews that it is at least safe: but we own that we feel considerable repugnance to the establishment of this plan, in a disease originating from debility; because, in less skilful hands than those of the present author,

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it might be greatly misapplied. From our own observation of cases which were supposed to merit the title of *Angina Pectoris*, the exhibition of cordials always seemed to relieve for the time, and sometimes even to suspend the symptoms for many months.

In one point of view, this work will be highly acceptable to the medical reader. It presents, in a comprehensive manner, all the facts and opinions relating to this disease; and it will save the student much trouble which must have been incurred, in hunting for them through a great variety of publications. Fer.

ART. VI. *Antiquities of Great Britain*, with historical Descriptions. Vol. I. and Vol. II. No. 1, 2, 3, 4. By William Byrne. Columbier Quarto. 15s. each Number. Sold by the Author, No. 79, Titchfield-street.

MERE verbal descriptions convey to the mind but imperfect traces of rural scenery and picturesque objects; and the pen is under the necessity of calling in the assistance of the pencil, to afford accurate and well-defined ideas of them. On the other hand, when the pencil is employed in delineating the remains of antiquity, the aid of the pen is required to relate their history, and to take us back to "tales of other times." Though works of this kind, in which the engraver and the author are united, are very expensive, they have of late years been much encouraged by the public. The first volume of the very elegant work now before us was published many years ago, by Mr. Hearne and Mr. Byrne in conjunction; and though a very expensive undertaking, it was handsomely patronized. The views are of the most interesting objects of British antiquity, and the engravings are highly finished.

The second volume, which promises to be not in any respect inferior to the first, is carried on by Mr. Byrne alone, from drawings made by Mr. Hearne for that purpose. Of Mr. Byrne's merit as an engraver, it is unnecessary for us to give an opinion, as the public are in possession of so many proofs of it; but authors, who are desirous of enriching their works with pictorial embellishments, may be happy to learn that so very able an artist is not unwilling to lend them his assistance. We have observed this gentleman's name to some of the best executed engravings in our most superb and expensive publications; and we are informed that he is now employed in enriching some curious and amusing works, which are in a short time to make their appearance.

The present work will gratify all those who are fond of beautiful stroke-engravings. Each number contains four plates, and the volume will be completed in thirteen numbers,

numbers. The part already published exhibits views of St. Peter's, Oxford;—St. Botolph's Priory, Colchester;—Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire;—Lanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire;—South Gate, Yarmouth, Norfolk;—Gloucester Cathedral;—Hereford Cathedral;—Church of St. James's, Dunwich, Suffolk;—Salisbury Cathedral;—Ludlow Castle, general view; ditto, interior view;—Chepstow Castle, Monmouthshire;—Barnard Castle, Durham;—Caister Castle, Norfolk;—Episcopal Palace at Wells;—and the Market Cross at Glastonbury. The size of these engravings is ten inches by seven.

The descriptions accompanying each plate are in English and French. We shall transcribe that which relates to Ludlow Castle:

'This prodigious pile of building was erected by Roger Montgomery, in the reign of Henry the First, about A.D. 1112, whose son Robert being attainted, this castle, as well as his other estates, devolved upon the crown.

'In the dissensions that not long after arose between the Empress Maud and King Stephen, Gervase Paganel held it of the Empress against the King, who at length obtained possession of it. During the siege, either Prince Henry, son of David King of Scots, or according to Lambarde, Stephen himself, approached so near the wall that he was caught by an engine of iron, and almost plucked off his horse into the castle.

'In 1264 it was again an object of contention, and was taken by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who for that purpose had associated himself with Lewellin Prince of Wales, by whose help he laid waste the lands of Mortimer, and compelled him and all his adherents to submit to his conditions.

'It afterwards reverted to the crown, and here Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry the Seventh, resided, and where he also died aged sixteen, in 1502, it being the palace of the prince of Wales appendant to his principality.

'The Castle of Ludlow is situated at the north-west corner of the town, upon a rock, commanding a distant and delightful prospect, particularly in that point where the long narrow bridge is seen terminated by a fine wood.

'The loftiness of the towers and walls, added to the natural elevation, present altogether to the passenger below a scene of grandeur scarcely any where to be paralleled; and as the walls are outwardly to all appearance nearly perfect, they afford ample scope for contemplation, upon the extensive and gloomy mansions of our ancestors.

'Some part of the castle has been patched up for the habitation of a family.' [This is true, and we are sorry to say that it has been done in so miserable and injudicious a manner, that on a near approach the picturesque effect of this most venerable ruin is much diminished by it.]

'The town of Ludlow is not more remarkable for the pleasantness of the surrounding country than for its extreme cleanliness, which circumstances combined have induced many genteel families to make it the place of their residence.'

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We can vouch, from personal knowlege, that no more is here said of the castle and town than they both merit. It is farther added, in detailing the events of the more recent history of the former, that

'The Court of the Marches of Wales, consisting of a President and Council, was ordained by King Henry the Eighth to be kept here; in which it continued to be held until its dissolution by William the Third.

'It was repaired with great magnificence by Sir Henry Sidney in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was President of the Court of the Marches, and the father of that honour to his country and name, the great Sir Philip Sidney. He died in 1586, at the Bishop's palace in Worcester, upon his return from Ludlow, where he occasionally resided.

'The creation of Prince Charles (afterwards Charles the First) to the principality of Wales and the earldom of Chester was kept as a festival here, and celebrated with uncommon splendour.

'But what must ever endear Ludlow Castle to all travellers of taste, is the recollection that within these walls the Mask of Comus, written by our immortal bard Milton, was first presented in 1636. This representation was made upon Michaelmas night, before John Earl of Bridgewater, then Lord President; the principal parts being performed by the Lord Brackley and Mr. Thomas Egerton, his Lordship's sons, and Lady Alice his daughter. The present appearance, however, causes, though a pleasing, yet at the same time a melancholy reflection; for now, as Mr. Warton justly observes, "the royal apartments and other rooms of state are abandoned, defaced, and lie open to the weather." It was an extensive and stately fabric. Over the stable-doors are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, Lord Pembroke, &c. and frequent tokens of ancient pomp peep out from amidst the rubbish of the surrounding fragments.'

The general view of Ludlow Castle exhibits its appearance as seen on the approach to it from Oakley Park; and, according to our recollection, it is very accurate.

Mooy.

ART. VII. *The East Indian;* a Comedy, in Five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. By M. G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. Author of the Monk, Castle Spectre, &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Bell, Oxford-street. 1800.

IF this comedy had made its appearance when it was originally written, and when, we are informed, the author was only sixteen years old, we should have applauded it as an extraordinary production for a youth of that age, of which the years of the author excused the defects, while they gave a lustre to the merits:—but, coming forth as it now does under the sanction of Mr. Lewis's maturer judgment, it foregoes all claim to the tenderness of criticism, and presents a fair object for strict scrutiny.

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The outlines of the plot are these. Beauchamp, having in his youth imprudently married a woman who made him miserable, left her, and went to India under the assumed name of Dorimant. While there, he preserved the life of a Mr. Mortimer, a man of immense wealth, and father of the beautiful Zorayda. A mutual passion was the consequence; and 'in an unguarded moment, Beauchamp was a villain.' He then fled with Zorayda to England, where he placed her under the care of his cousin Lady Clara Modish. The drama commences at a period subsequent to their arrival in England, and that of Mr. Mortimer; who, having resumed his original name of Rivers, tries the charity of two relations, Mr. Modish and Mrs. Ormond, by pretending to have lost all his property. Being rejected by Modish, the man of apparent wealth, and relieved by Mrs. Ormond, who was in distressed circumstances, he throws off the mask, and declares that Mrs. O. shall inherit all his property. Previously to this *éclaircissement*, Zorayda, who had assumed the name of Miss Mandeville, having heard that Modish had refused to relieve a poor relation just arrived from India, sends some Bank-notes, which Beauchamp had given to her, to Mrs. Ormond for the relief of Rivers. In the mean time, Mrs. Ormond, who interests herself warmly for Zorayda, had persuaded Beauchamp to renounce his connection with her, till he should learn the death of his wife. Mrs. Ormond undertakes to break the affair to Zorayda; but, unwilling to go herself to the house of Lady Clara Modish, with whom she is not on good terms, she persuades Rivers, to whom she had told Miss Mandeville's story, to go to her under pretence of returning her notes, and take that opportunity of explaining to her the necessity of her separating from Beauchamp. In the mean time, Rivers, still ignorant that Miss Mandeville is his daughter, discovers Beauchamp to be Dorimant; and, having on the previous occasion mistaken Miss Chatteral for Miss Mandeville, he is at last introduced to Zorayda; who had just discovered him to be her father, and appears before him veiled. The similarity of Miss Mandeville's story to that of his own daughter rouses his feelings; and, just as he is about to utter a curse on his daughter, she lifts her veil and discovers herself. After some struggle, Rivers relents, and is reconciled. Beauchamp is informed that his wife is dead, is pardoned by Rivers, and receives Zorayda from him as his wife.

In the present day, perhaps, it may be deemed rather hypercritical to discuss the management of the plot: for, if we may judge from some modern dramatic productions, it should seem that all attention to the nice construction of the fable is sacrificed to the desire of introducing a medley of strange incidents,

cidents, and of displaying a licentious extravagance of character. The progress of their plots is marked by a ~~train~~ of strained and distorted events and situations, and the *denouement* is equally forced and unnatural; depending on some circumstance altogether foreign to or unconnected with foregoing events, or on some accidental and inconsequent change, instead of being the easy and necessary result of the previous operations of the drama. Though these observations are not, to their utmost extent, applicable to the East Indian, yet the management of the plot is in many respects faulty and defective. Though Rivers could not have had the opportunity of an interview with his daughter, if he had not assumed the character of a ruined man, yet we see no adequate reason why he should have done so; in the School for Scandal, Sir Oliver passes as Mr. Stanley with much more propriety, and with much better effect. Sir Oliver laboured under a mistake as to the characters of his two nephews; and his assumption of a feigned name was for the purpose of rectifying that error. Charles and Joseph were principal characters; Modish and Mrs. Ormond are but secondary personages. The *denouement* of the plot depended on the discovery of Sir Oliver: but the discovery of Rivers's wealth has no connection with it. It is improbable that a perfect stranger, as Rivers was to Miss Mandeville, should have so quietly and readily undertaken the delicate mission of lecturing her on her offence, and preaching repentance to her. The frailty of Zorayda is far more venial than that of Beauchamp; yet he finds all the compunctious visitings of nature silenced at the prospect of his union with her, while she is made to say, (vide p. 84,) 'I have erred and been forgiven; but am I therefore less culpable?—Your indulgence has been great; but is my fault therefore less enormous? Oh, no, no, no! The calm of innocence has forever left me, the courage of conscious virtue must be mine no more! Still must the memory of errors past torment me, and embitter every future joy:—still must I blush to read scorn in the world's eye; suspicion in my husband's:—and still must feel this painful truth most keenly, that she who once deviates from the paths of virtue, though she may obtain the forgiveness of others, never can obtain her own.' Though the sentiment here put into the mouth of Zorayda may be morally just, its introduction is poetically improper; since it counteracts those feelings of satisfaction which had just been produced by the event which terminates the comedy.—It is a moral defect in the play, also, to excite our interest for a man who, after having been foolish enough to marry one woman improperly, becomes the seducer of another.

The remaining characters, though supported with a considerable share of spirit, possess no originality. A set of females busied only in scandalizing their neighbours; an honest servant refusing to quit his mistress in distress; an affected waiting-woman misapplying terms; a distressed man of fashion; a selfish and unfeeling nobleman, deeming all exertion of thought or action unfashionable; are characters which have been long known to the stage. The dialogue possesses vivacity and humour, with a portion of wit frequently bordering on coarseness and pertness. O.W.

ART. VIII. *A Summary of the principal Evidences for the Truth and Divine Origin of the Christian Revelation.* Designed chiefly for the Use of young Persons; more particularly of those who have lately been confirmed in the Diocese of London. By Beilby, Lord Bishop of London. 12mo. pp. 126. 3s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1800.

FEW men have filled high stations so much to the satisfaction and advantage of the public, as the excellent Prelate who is the author of the little tract now under our consideration. Gifted by nature with a fine understanding; deriving from study those attainments which enlarge and polish the mind, which render the judgment accurate and the taste correct; manifesting an exemplary discharge of high and sacred duties; and exhibiting a becoming deportment, sanctified by piety, purity, and integrity; such combinations render this R. R. person the chief pillar and the brightest ornament of our national church.

Rarely, in the writings of others, do we meet with the Christian spirit and the refinement of the scholar so happily blended. We never listen to the instructions of this primitive pastor, nor peruse his writings in our closets, without being convinced that nothing elevates the soul like Christian piety; that nothing so promotes the health and safety of our noblest parts as Christian morals; and that nothing so forcibly restrains within the line of our duty, as Christian views and hopes. The ingenuous infidel, when he peruses the works of Bishop Porteus, will regret that he cannot agree with him in sentiment; and the sectary, who is not over-heated by fanaticism, nor by the spirit of party, will lament that his conscience will not allow him to belong to the same communion with this revered prelate.

Inexperience regards as no difficult task the composition of elementary works: but no opinion steers wider from the truth. Let a man's attainments and talents be what they may, nothing will so much try them as the composition of one elementary treatise; and he will find employment for them to their utmost

scope. We doubt not that the right reverend author will ratify this opinion; and we think that we pay him no mean compliment, when we say that we deem his compendium greatly preferable to any that have yet appeared, in selection of matter, in arrangement, and in perspicuity. He has our warmest acknowlegements for the very valuable present which he has made to the catechumens of his diocese, and to the public; for the service which he has rendered to the rising generation, and to the world. If our humble testimony should have any effect in diffusing more widely this important little tract, we shall partake in the pleasure of those who are conscious of having rendered service to piety and to virtue.

We may collect the R. R. author's views, from the following extracts from the preface:

'For readers of a mature age and judgment, there are so many excellent Treatises on the Evidences of the Christian Religion already published, that it is perfectly needless to add to their number; but it appeared to me, that there was still wanting something in a shorter, a cheaper, a more methodical and familiar form, for those who have just received confirmation.'—

'I have drawn up the following little Tract, for the use of those principally who have been lately confirmed in the diocese of London. My chief object has been to collect together into one view, and to compress together in a narrow compass, all the most forcible arguments for the truth of our religion, which are for the most part to be found in our best writers, with the addition of such observations of my own as occurred to me in the prosecution of the work. All these I have classed under a few short, clear, distinct propositions; an arrangement which I have always found most convenient for the instruction of youth, and best calculated to assist their memories, to make strong and durable impressions on their understandings, and to render the important truths of religion most easy to be comprehended and retained in their minds. After this, I would recommend it to my young readers, as they advance in life, to have recourse to one or more of the well-known treatises of Grotius, Addison, Clarke, Leslie, Lardner, Beattie, and Paley, on the Evidences of Christianity; to some of whom I am myself much indebted, and to whose masterly writings on that subject, this little work was meant only as a kind of elementary introduction.

'I must however warn my young disciples, that when they have, by the course of reading here suggested, arrived at a full conviction of the divine origin of the Christian religion, they must not imagine that their task is finished, and that nothing more is required at their hands. The most important part of their business still remains to be accomplished. After being satisfied that the Christian religion comes from God, their next step is to enquire carefully what that religion is, what the doctrines are which it requires to be believed, and what the duties which it requires to be performed. For this purpose it may be useful for them to begin with Gastrell's Christian Institutes,

and Archbishop Secker's Lectures on the Church Catechism. In the first they will find the doctrines and duties of the Christian religion ranged under their proper heads in the very words of scripture, and in the other they will see most of them clearly and concisely explained by a most able, pious, and judicious divine. After this they may proceed to study the scriptures themselves, and more particularly the New Testament, with the assistance of Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor, to which they should add some of the sermons of our best divines, Bishop Taylor, Barrow, Sherlock, and Secker.'

We were particularly struck by that part of the work, in which the comparison between our Saviour and Mahomet is drawn. Here, in our opinion, the R. R. author has been peculiarly happy. We shall transcribe a few of the heads:

'Mahomet was a man of considerable rank in his own country; he was the grandson of a man of the most powerful and honourable family in Mecca, and, though not born to a great fortune, he soon acquired one by marriage. These circumstances would of themselves, without any supernatural assistance, greatly contribute to the success of his religion. A person considerable by his wealth, of high descent, and nearly allied to the chiefs of his country, taking upon himself the character of a religious teacher in an age of ignorance and barbarism, could not fail of attracting attention and followers.

'Christ did not possess these advantages of rank and wealth, and powerful connections. He was born of parents in a very mean condition of life. His relations and friends were all in the same humble situation; he was bred up in poverty, and continued in it all his life, having frequently no place where he could lay his head. A man so circumstanced was not likely, by his own personal influence, to force a new religion, much less a false one, upon the world.'—

'Mahomet, during the first twelve years of his mission, made use only of argument and persuasion, and in consequence of that gained very few converts. In three years he made only fourteen proselytes, and in seven only eighty-three men and eighteen women.

'In the same space of time our Saviour and his apostles converted thousands and tens of thousands, and spread the Christian religion over a great part of Asia.'—

'Besides the powerful attractions of sensual delights, Mahomet had another still more efficacious mode of producing conviction, and gaining proselytes; and that was, force, violence, and arms. He propagated his religion by the sword; and, till he made use of that instrument of conversion, the number of his proselytes was a mere nothing. He was at once a prophet, a warrior, a general, and a conqueror. It was at the head of his armies that he preached the Koran. His religion and his conquests went on together; and the former never advanced one step without the latter He commanded in person in eight general engagements, and undertook, by himself and his lieutenants, fifty military enterprises. Death or conversion was the only choice offered to idolaters, and tribute or conversion to Jews and Christians.'

The following observations also strike us as very sensible, as well as very neatly expressed:

'The Koran is highly applauded, both by Mahomet himself and his followers, for the exquisite beauty, purity, and elegance of the language, which they represent as a standing miracle, greater than even that of raising the dead. But admitting its excellence (which yet has been questioned by several learned men); if beauty of style and composition is to be considered as a proof of divine inspiration, the writings of Plato and Xenophon, of Cicero and Cæsar, and a multitude of other inimitable writers in various languages, will have as just a claim to a miraculous origin as the Koran. But in truth, these graces of diction, so far from being a circumstance favourable to the Koran, create a strong suspicion of its being a human fabrication, calculated to charm and captivate men by the arts of rhetoric and the fascination of words, and thus draw off their attention from the futility of its matter and the weakness of its pretensions. These are the artifices of fraud and falsehood. The Gospel wants them not. It disdains the aid of human eloquence, and depends solely on the force of truth and the power of God for its success. "I came not (as St. Paul sublimely expresses himself) with excellency of speech, nor with the enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the spirit and of power, that your faith might not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God*."

We sincerely wish that this tract may experience all the success to which it is so well intitled, by the ability displayed in the execution of it, and by the importance of its design. Jo..s.

ART. IX. *Mr.* Maurice's *History of Hindostan, Vol. II.*

[*Article concluded from p.* 54—62.]

THE third book of this volume contains a detail of the historical accounts of India, during the earliest periods, as recorded in classical writers; that is, chiefly, from Diodorus Siculus, Arrian, Plutarch, Strabo, and Q. Curtius, compared with the Hindoo historians. The most curious passage is the following extract from the *Poorauns*, by Mr. Wilford.

'The British isles are called, in the Hindoo sacred books, TRICATACHEL, OR THE MOUNTAIN WITH THREE PEAKS; for, the Poorauns consider all islands as so many mountains, the lower parts of which are covered by the sea.

'These three peaks are SUVARNA-CUTA, or SUVARNA-SRINGA, RAJATA-CUTA, and AYA-CUTA, called also LOHA-CUTA.

'They are also called Dweepas, a word signifying a country between two waters, (in the sense of Do-ab in Persian,) and then we say, Suvarna-Dweep, Rajata-Dweep, and Aya-Dweep.

"* 1 Cor. ii. 1. 4, 5."

'ENGLAND.

'Rajata-Dweep is more commonly called Sweta-Dweep, or the *white island;* an appellation as well known among the learned in the East as in the West.

'IRELAND.

'Suvarna-Dweep signifies the *golden island;* the word Suvarna signifies, also, *beautiful, excellent*, and, in this sense, Suvarna-Dweep or Suvarna-Cuta is perfectly synonymous with Sucuta or Scuta.

'Suvarna, or Swarna, being an adjective noun, it cannot be used alone, unless in a derivation-form, as Suvarneya, or Swarneya; and such is, in my humble opinion, the origin of the appellation of Juvernia and Juernia.

'Scwuteya, or Scuteya, the regular derivative forms, are not used, but it seems that they were once in the West; hence the appellation Scotia. However, in this sense, the word can have no affinity whatever with Scythia.

'From the earliest periods Suvarneya was considered as the place of abode of the PITRIS, (literally *fathers*,) or Manes.

'There were two places where the Pitris might be seen and consulted, according to the Poorauns. The first was on the summit of the highest mountain in the island (probably Croagh Patrick). The second is positively declared to be a narrow cave in a small island in a lake, the waters of which were *bitter*. There was the entrance of the Dirgha, or long passage into the infernal regions. This Dirgha is often mentioned in the Poorauns.

'These two places are called also PITRISTHAN, or the place of the Pitris. Pitrica is a derivative form seldom used in the Poorauns, but always in conversation and in the spoken dialects; for, every Hindoo knows PITRICASTHAN, though ignorant of its situation.

'Now the words Pitrica, Patricius, Patric, &c. are not only similar in sound, but have also the same etymological origin. Hence it has been supposed that the Apostle of Ireland was the contriver of this mode of evocation of the *Manes*, or ancestors, at the place called Lough, the purgatory of St. Patric.'

We should wish to know by what canons of historical or geographical criticism, Mr. W. concludes that the British isles are designed in the *Poorauns*, by this description.—Yet all this is nothing to General Valancey's *Remarks* on his *Translation* of a *Hymn to Creeshna*, from an antient *Irish* manuscript:

"Be auspicious to my lays, O Creas, thou only god of the seven heavens, who swayest the universe through the immensity of space and matter. O universal brilliant sun! O universal and resplendent orb! Thou mighty governor of the heavens; thou sovereign regulator of the connected whole; thou sole and universal deity of mankind; thou gracious and supreme deity, my noblest and most happy inspiration is the praise of thy glory. Thy power I will praise, for thou art my sovereign lord, whose bright image continually forces itself on my attentive eager imagination. Thou art the being to whom heroes pray in peril of war, nor are their supplications vain when

when thus they pray, whether it be when thou illuminest the eastern region with thy orient light, when in thy meridian splendour, or when thou majestically descendest in the west."

'In this poem we find Creas without an adjunct, and it is often written Creasan, Creasna, Crusin, Crusna. There are many high places so named, and others called *Grian*, another name of the sun. In some poems I find Nion-Crios, explained by Mac Greine; that is, the son of the sun, and probably this will explain the name of an Egyptian king, Nuncoreus, mentioned by Pliny. Plutarch tells us, Cyrus, king of Persia, was so named from Cores, the sun. We have many families in Ireland named Mac Greine, whose ancestors, without doubt, traced their origin to the CHILDREN OF THE SUN; as we are informed the Indian Rajahs do at this day. We read, also, of the superiority of the Clanna Bhiosena, or children of Veeshnu, who are certainly the priests of that deity.

'The ancient heathen deities of the pagan Irish, Criosan, Biosena, and Seeva, or Sheeva, are doubtless the Creeshna, Veeshnu, Brahma, and Seeva, of the Hindoos.

'They had a deity named Caili. The altars on which they sacrificed to her are at this day named Leaba Caili, or the bed of Caili; this must have been the Cali of the Hindoos.

'The Irish deity Neit corresponds to the Hindoo Naut.

—	Saman	—	Samanaut.
—	Bud	—	Bood.
—	Cann	—	Chandra.
—	Omh, i. e. *he who is*,		Om, or Aum.
—	And Esar	—	Eswara.'

In chap. IV. we have the history of the invasion of India by Semiramis, with introductory remarks from the *Poorauns*. A considerable part of this chapter is taken from Sir W. Jones and Mr. Wilford, in the second and fourth volumes of *Asiatic Researches*.

Chap. V. treats on the invasion of India by Sesostris, which Mr. M. introduces in the following words:

'But, before I enter upon the particulars of this celebrated invasion of India, since Sesostris belongs to a dynasty of Egyptian sovereigns, during the existence of which the most stupendous event, recorded in the annals of the world, was transacted, the hypothesis, upon which this work has all along proceeded, will not permit me to advance farther, without paying that due consideration to it which an event of such infinite moment demands. Its connection too with the Indian history, from the *Pallis*, or *shepherds*, being the principal actors in the early part of the scene, as well as the strong and irresistible light, which many circumstances in the subsequent relation, some of them entirely new to the English reader, throw on the sacred Scriptures, are farther inducements with me not to pass unnoticed the following interesting details.

'The repeated and positive proofs, collected from the Brahmin records, in the preceding pages of the migration of the PALLIS from

India to Egypt, at a very early period of those respective empires, added to what we know from other ancient authors concerning the dynasty of shepherd-kings that ruled in Egypt, lead to consequences extremely important, with regard to a people, whose peculiar destiny and wonderful history (though mounting up to the highest post-diluvian antiquity) have purposely not yet been discussed in the present volume; I mean the people so particularly favoured of the true God, the HEBREW NATION. They, also, were a race of shepherds; and, if they were not originally of the same stem with the Pallis, they were at least first stationed in Egypt under that celebrated dynasty. It is a circumstance, too, that cannot fail of forcibly impressing the attentive mind of the Christian reader, when I inform him, that Goshan, in Sanscreet, means a *shepherd*; that Goshana, in the same dialect, means the *land of shepherds*; and that a considerable Indian tribe at this day remains distinguished by the name of Goswani.

'The eternal decrees of Providence had determined, for purposes ever wise but ever inscrutable to man without revelation, that this race should undergo a bondage of many toilsome years in that kingdom; that this bondage and their signal delivery by his own interposition should serve as the basis of a stupendous scheme of sublime theology, to be inviolably treasured and preserved among them through a series of revolving centuries, till the proper æra should arrive for unfolding that scheme to man in all its purity and splendor. From various circumstances it should appear, that this arrangement was made by Providence on purpose to fulfil those decrees; for, it is peculiarly deserving notice, that to the native inhabitants of Egypt, both in the early and late æras of their empire, *shepherds were ever an abomination.* The Pallis seem to have emigrated from India before the propagation by the second Rama and Buddha of the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul into the bodies of inferior animals, and, like other shepherds, fed upon the flesh of the animals which they reared; or, perhaps their habit of living, entirely different from the generality of the Hindoos, might itself have been the blameless cause of their expulsion. At all events, by observing the accustomed regimen of shepherds, and by banqueting on the flesh of cows, sheep, and goats, they grossly insulted the aboriginal Egyptians; they eat their gods; for the cow was the sacred symbol of their second great deity, Isis; their devotion to astronomy had sanctified the RAM as the chief of the zodiacal asterisms; and the flesh of sheep was therefore prohibited them either to feed upon or to sacrifice. The flesh of GOATS was in like manner forbidden them, as being the symbol of their mighty PAN, venerated under that form, as Hanuman was in India under that of the APE. The genuine Egyptian monarchs would never have suffered the pastoral race of Israel to bring their flocks and herds in multitudes into Egypt, settle among the Phœnicians, or Palli, in the land of Goshen, and pollute their tables with their flesh and their altars with their blood; and the necessary result is, that Divine Providence, for the accomplishment of his own wise purposes, ordained and brought about the subjugation of its native sovereigns by a dynasty of shepherd-kings, to facilitate

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the introduction of the Israelitish shepherds, and their settlement in Goshen under their protection. This assertion may by some be thought to be the acme of superstition: but, in every dispassionate view of things, the operation of that Providence in this business must appear distinct, manifest, and decided; for, when, the object intended was fully accomplished, when, in the course of their long abode in Egypt of 215 years, that is, from the birth of Levi to their departure, the Hebrews had become, under their protection, a great and numerous people, the shepherd-kings, who themselves only enjoyed the throne of Egypt 259 years, were expelled by a general insurrection of the native princes. It was under this new dynasty of Egyptian kings, who *knew not Joseph, and to whom shepherds were an abomination*, an abomination not only because they reared cows, sheep, and goats, (the gods of Egypt,) for the purpose of feeding upon them; whereas fish, grain, and some kinds of birds, formed the principal part of the provision of the native Egyptian; but because the Phœnician shepherds were the conquerors of their country, and ruled them two centuries and a half with a rod of iron; it was under this dynasty, I say, that the Israelites were so grievously oppressed from a spirit of deep-rooted revenge in their new sovereigns, and of jealousy of their increasing numbers; and it was also on one of the Pharaohs, who constituted it, that their Almighty Deliverer got himself glory by overwhelming the tyrant and his host in the waters of the Red Sea.'

We give this long extract, the better to enable our learned readers to appretiate the force of the author's reasoning on a point of history which has been so often discussed: but which, in our opinion, still lies buried in Egyptian darkness. The quotations from Manetho and other profane historians, by Josephus and Eusebius, are not much to the purpose. These writers grasped at every fragment which, they thought, was in any degree favourable to the honour of the Hebrew nation, and to the veracity of their records: the latter being considered by them as a sure historical standard, by which all dates and facts were to be measured.

In Chap. VI. Mr. M. gives an account of the invasion of India by the antient Scythians, as detailed in classical writers, compared with Tartar historians.—Here Mr. Maurice combats with success the systems of D'Ancarville and Bailly.

We come now to the second part of this second volume. Here the author resumes the history of the Avatars, in three chapters: of which we shall in general be satisfied with giving the bare contents.

In Chap. I. is related the history of the seventh incarnation of Veeshnu in the person of *Ramachandra*, the great legislator and reformer; supposed to be the Osiris of Egypt, and the Dionysius of Greece. 'The conflict between Rama and Ravan, about the beautiful *Sita*, forms the leading feature in the character

character of this Avatar, which displays to us, on the one hand, valour, when firmly connected with virtue, as invincible by any human power; and, on the other, conjugal affection equally impregnable to the allurements of temptation, and the menaces of despotism, as rising in brighter splendor and purity from the refining fire of adversity.'—The story is, however, a puerile fairy tale, fit only to amuse children. Yet we are told that the epic poem of the Ramayan, in which these facts are recorded, is stated to be the noblest production of the Indian Muse; the *Iliad* of that country, 'distinguished for the unity of its action, the magnificence of its imagery, and the elegance of its style.'

Chap. II. is designed only as an introduction to the subsequent history of Creeshna, in his next incarnation, as contained in the 8th *Avatar*.—We are tempted to laugh at Volney's ignorance more than at his impiety: but we cannot help smiling at the notion of the *Bhagavat* being interpolated from the *spurious gospels:* even although that opinion was entertained by Sir W. Jones. It is just as probable that the puerilities in the spurious gospels were borrowed from the Bhagavat; and even more so, if Creeshna lived 4000 years ago! In our apprehension, it is not more credible that any thing in the history of Creeshna was borrowed from the Hebrew history of the fall of man, as Mr. M. supposes. Indeed we have always been indignant at seeing Indian *fables* brought forwards as testimonies in favour of the Hebrew records, and of the truth of revelation. We cannot but quote the old remark: *Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis, tempus eget.*

The contents of the third chapter are

'Immemorial Traditions diffused over all the East, and derived from a patriarchal Source, concerning the Fall of Man, the original Promise, and a future Mediator: Traditions, recorded on the engraved Monuments and written Documents of Asia, and confirmed by the Pagan Oracles themselves, had taught the whole Gentile World to expect the Appearance of a sacred and illustrious Personage about the Period of Christ's Advent.—The AVATARS themselves to be considered as the Result of the Predictions of the Noachidæ, concerning the Incarnation, in due Time, of the Saviour of the World.—JOB's early and remarkable Prediction concerning the promised REDEEMER.—The Prophecy of BALAAM, that a STAR should rise out of Jacob, considered and compared with the Conduct of the MAGI who visited the Infant JESUS in Bethlehem.—The Probability stated that ZOROASTER, who, if not an apostate Jew himself, was certainly well acquainted with the Hebrew Doctrine and Scriptures, and had conversed at Babylon with the Prophet DANIEL, then a Captive at that Metropolis, did, when he visited the BRACHMANES in Company with his Patron Darius Hystaspes, impart to those Sages the Notions enter-

entertained, at that Day, by the Jews themselves, since so materially altered, concerning the Messiah, his humble Birth, and the Miracles he was to perform.—The Responses of the heathen Oracles, as the Times of the Messiah approached, and the Sentiments of heathen Writers, founded upon the Sibylline Oracles, detailed.—The Mission of St. Thomas and his Disciples to Parthia and the Eastern Regions of Asia, combined with the Report of the Magi on their Return, confirmed, beyond all Doubt, the Truth of the primitive Traditions, and induced the Brahmins to interpolate the ancient History of Creeshna, the Indian Preserver, either from Conviction, or with a View to exalt the Character of that Deity; with Extracts both from the REAL and the SPURIOUS GOSPELS.'

This is what the German writers call an *Excursus*,—and indeed the term is not here improper: for it is one of the wildest *excursions* with which we are acquainted. Among other curious things, we could not help observing 'the Chaldæan Job, animated by the spirit of prophecy, exultingly exclaiming: *I know that my Redeemer liveth, &c.*' p. 273.—The whole chapter is a chain of *postulates*, without the smallest attempt at *proof*.—The *Star*, which conducted the *Magi* to the crib of Bethlehem, is not indeed a *star*, p. 294: but in p. 295 we find these words; 'If it should be objected, that the remote light of no *star* in the firmament, however brilliant and powerful, could point out to the Magi the particular habitation of the Holy Family, the hypothesis here adopted by no means excludes the more immediate exertion of divine power, in causing an inflamed meteor, or a radius of glory, to illuminate the spot: and this in all probability was the case.'

The volume concludes with the life of Creeshna from the *Bhagavat Pooraun*. This is a marvellous story, related by a Brahmin, 'the first of inspired prophets,' who learned it while he was in his mother's womb; which he inhabited, it seems, 'twelve years.'—In this dark seminary, he was instructed in wonderful things indeed! which our readers may peruse in the present volume, from p. 325 to p. 372;—and yet this is but the *First Part* of the life of *Creeshna!*

The work is embellished with six neat plates, representing: 1. Creeshna trampling on the Head of the crushed Serpent; 2. The 28 Hindu Lunar Mansions; 3. The Sing-Avatar, representing Vishnu under the Form of a *Man-Lion*, bursting from a Pillar to destroy a blaspheming Monarch; 4. Bali, or Belus, giving the Empire of the World to Veeshnu; 5. The Incarnation of Veeshnu in *Parasa Rama*; 6. The Incarnation of Veeshnu in *Ramachandra*.

Ged..s.

ART.

ART. X. *Sermons preached to a Country Congregation:* to which are added a few Hints for Sermons; intended chiefly for the Use of the Younger Clergy. By William Gilpin, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Boldre, in New Forest. 8vo. pp. 440. 6s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1799.

THIS respectable author observes, in the dedication of his work to Sir John Mitford, that 'being afraid he shall never be able to speak again from his pulpit, like other *considerate* divines, he is unwilling to have his labours lost to the public, and therefore prints a volume of his sermons.' In doing this, while Mr. Gilpin may contribute to the edification of those by whom they may be read, he has the farther design of exhibiting a specimen of that kind of preaching, which he (whose judgment is certainly intitled to regard,) conceives to be best adapted for the benefit of congregations in the country, or the general inhabitants of villages. He has distinguished himself by his endeavours to improve and comfort the lower ranks of the people; than which, we apprehend, nothing can more truly correspond with the office and character of a minister of Jesus Christ; and the sermons before us appear to be well calculated for the purpose intended. They may now be read in any *families* to advantage, and will, probably, often be exhibited from the *pulpit* in parishes throughout the kingdom. They are short, perhaps too short; though to many hearers and readers this may prove a recommendation. On this point, Mr. Gilpin remarks; 'Some preachers have the power of fastening the attention of a congregation for more than an hour together. I certainly should not wish to check such preachers; but with numbers, it may be feared, such attempts will be very feeble. In general, perhaps, half that time is as long as a country congregation can be brought to attend. At least as much may be said in that time, as they can well carry off.' These remarks, however, are by no means addressed to old established preachers, but merely to his younger brethren. 'Sermons, constructed on this plan, the author hath thought, from long experience, to be the most useful in a country congregation.'

These discourses are plain, practical, and sensible. They are designed as models; should any improvement be made on them, far from disgusting, it would without doubt administer pleasure to the worthy writer by whom they are communicated. If the juvenile clergy should apply themselves with attentive care to consider such discourses as these, should amplify and farther strengthen the different subjects, and form compositions themselves on a similar plan, it will contribute to render

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them respectable and useful. To promote this end, Mr. Gilpin has added to the sermons, which are twenty-five in number, what he terms *Hints for Sermons*, the specimens of which are thirty-seven. We are told that

'The origin of them was this: it was long the author's practice when he walked about his parish, and afterwards when he was able only to walk into his garden and fields, to take with him in a memorandum book, a text or two of scripture, which he had before chosen on account of some observations, which he thought arose from it, or some objection which he thought might be answered. As he did not mean to carry his observations into length, he took only such texts, as he thought naturally opened themselves; though the subject sometimes carried him farther than he at first intended: so that some of them are very short; and others were the employment of several walks.—From these hints the author commonly took his sermons; and though many of the subjects are too critical—too refined—and too deep for a common audience; yet he always found among them a subject for his purpose. The rest, being left in the memorandum book, increased into a large body. From this book, those few which are printed at the end of the sermons, are taken. They are mere sketches; though, perhaps, for that reason, they may have more spirit than finished pieces.—The author enters into this detail, with a modest view of being of service to such of his younger brethren, as will pursue the mode of exercise which he here prescribes; and of which he gives these examples. At first, it may be difficult to fix the mind on any subject of meditation, amid a variety of external objects. But a habit of thinking abroad will soon be formed; and when it is formed, the practice will certainly be followed with great advantage. If the young student spend two hours in a day in walking exercise, he will, by this practice, save to his studies at least seven hundred hours in a year.'

Several other observations are made on this subject, and some arguments are employed to recommend this method of study; after which it is observed, 'the whole then, amounts only to this,—that to render our walks not only more useful, but even more amusing, we should always have some pleasing employment at hand. What hath here been recommended, one should hope, would be a more pleasing employment to a serious young clergyman—at least a more clerical one,—than a fishing-rod, or a fowling-piece can furnish. The author mentioned his sermons, and his mode of composing them, with *diffidence*; but he recommends this mode of exercise with *confidence*.' We have only to add our persuasion, that the reader of this work will agree with us in regarding it as a confirmation of those respectful sentiments, which the public have long entertained concerning Mr. Gilpin.

ART. XI. *A Call for Union with the Established Church*, addressed to English Protestants. Being a Compilation of Passages from various Authors, selected and published by George Isaac Huntingford, D. D. Warden of St. Mary's College, Winchester. 8vo. pp. 176. 4s. 6d. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1800.

WE are happy in announcing this Call for Union addressed to English Protestants, and we should be still more happy if we could see the desired event itself take place:—but few, alas! reflect on the importance of church-union, or on the moral and social consequences of religious division. If this were generally considered, we should not see Christians dividing and subdividing on the most frivolous pretexts into clashing sects and communions, instead of manifesting a disposition to coalesce in one general comprehensive system. All sincere Christians, who must be true lovers of peace and harmony, have lamented this contrary disposition; while sensible and amiable writers have not been wanting, who have laboured to bind the Christian world in the golden chain of love, mutual forbearance, and *unity of spirit*. Enthusiasm in such a cause we would not repress, by any chilling reflections on its frequent inefficacy. Some good is to be done in the worst of times, and the generous advocate for liberal principles will never find his labours altogether in vain. Sectaries, and separatists from an Established Church, do not perhaps consider that religious liberty, like other good things, may be indulged to intemperance; and that it is not impossible for narrow and contracted views to be united with professions of liberality. How far this is the case, let every Christian of every church examine.

By the Call before us, Dr. Huntingford expresses a wish that Protestants would strive not to divide, but to unite; and that Dissenters, instead of cherishing dissent, would fairly appreciate the merit of the Established Church. This, as his own benevolent wish, does credit to his heart; and if he makes it public with the sanction of his spiritual superiors, a higher compliment is due to them than we are able to pay: but we pretend not to any knowlege on this head; though it may be presumed, from the great respectability of the Episcopal Bench, that they would not permit the cup of hope to be thus extended to Dissenters, and to their regularly educated and respectable ministers, were they not prepared, under the regulations of wisdom and prudence, to realize it to them.

Without attempting to speculate on the probable good consequences of such an Address, in diminishing the principle of repulsion unhappily existing between the particles of civil society, under the plea of religion, which ought to be a bond of concord,

cord, we request our readers to give Dr. H. full credit for purity of motive in stating for the consideration of Dissenters, 'that, whatever may be the imperfections of the Established Liturgy, they bear no proportion to its numerous and more striking excellencies, nor do they in any manner relate to essentials, but are confined altogether to matters indifferent.'

If some Protestants cannot subscribe to this account of the Book of Common Prayer, they must at least allow the excellence of that book as a devotional composition; and they must admit that some sacrifices are due from all to the love of peace, and to the general system of order. Where conscience interferes, we presume not to dictate. *Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind.*

This work contains extracts from Dr. Sherlock on Church Unity; from Dr. Hascard on Church-Edification;—from Bp. Hoadley on the Reasonableness of Conformity to the Church of England, *represented to Dissenting Ministers*;—from Dr. Claget on composed Forms of Prayer;—from Beausobre and L'Enfant on Mystical Interpretations of Scripture;—from Bp. Jeremy Taylor on Preaching;—from Ditto on Scrupulous Consciences;—from Mr. Wilberforce, recommendatory of the Liturgy;—from Chillingworth on Episcopacy;—from Abp. Tillotson on the Unreasonableness of Separation;—from Bp. Stillingfleet on the Mischief of Separation;—and from Bp. Hooper on the Fruits of the Spirit.

The subjects discussed in these extracts are important: but we are of opinion that it would have been better, had Dr. H. taken the trouble of arguing them afresh, instead of adopting the language of some of the Apologists for the Church in the last age; because, notwithstanding that the passages here given merit attention, they do not exactly suit the complexion of the present period, nor precisely meet those reflections and views of things which produce modern separation.

The editor has subjoined a conclusion from his own pen; in which the substance of the Call may be considered as compressed. As a fair specimen of Dr. H.'s mode of argument, we shall extract the following passage:

'As we are all the children of the same God, and for every moment and enjoyment of our existence are all dependent on his paternal goodness: as we are all born of the same common nature; have all the same general transgressions to confess, and the same general wants for which to implore divine help: as we are all concerned to deprecate the same national calamities; all interested in praying for the same national advantages; all liable to suffer most deeply, and by most fatal consequences, should that foundation of public virtue, a forcible sense of divine attributes, no longer influence the public mind: on all these accounts, after the example of heathen, after the example

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of Jewish, after the example of Christian nations in past centuries, it becomes us to be not only privately and individually, but also publicly and nationally religious.

'If we pretend to be religious, and yet shew not that we are so, by any acts of external worship, we make religion to be, not what it should be, and what it is, a practical duty; but what it should not be, and what it is not, a matter of abstract and barren speculation. This applies equally to a nation, as to an individual. Therefore some forms, by which acts of external worship may be discharged, are nationally requisite.

'Such forms being of public concern, should be settled by public authority; that authority being itself guided by the rule of our faith, the Holy Scriptures.

'It is the blessing of Englishmen to live in a nation where all this has been done, after a comprehensive, edifying, pious, and truly Christian manner; a manner too, which is a merit of no small estimation, suited to the capacity and adapted to the frailty of men devout indeed, but still infirm and imperfect.

'He who conscientiously seeks the glory of God and the public virtue of his country, scarcely allows himself to think it a matter of mere choice; but rather deems it a point of moral obligation to acquiesce in forms thus authoritatively, scripturally, and fitly settled. For with him, it is a civil and social duty; and as the discharge of civil and social duties is no inconsiderable part of religion, so far it is a religious duty; that all who live in a country the laws of which are founded on REFORMED Christianity, should obey those laws in their positive institutions of sacred ordinances, not inconsistent with the word of God, as explained in the reformed church.' Moo

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ART. XII. *A Narrative of the Expedition to Holland*, in the Autumn of the Year 1799. Illustrated with a Map of North Holland, and seven Views of the principal Places occupied by the British Forces. By E. Walsh, M.D. 4to. pp. 164. 1l. 1s. Boards. Robinsons. 1800.

THIS work contains a simple and apparently faithful account of the late disastrous attempt to wrest Holland from the power of France. The author, who was an eye-witness, does not enter into much discussion of the policy of the attempt, but confines himself in a great measure to the detail of our military operations. We shall select his account of the battle of Bergen (Sep. 19th).

'The obstacles that presented themselves on every side to obstruct the advance of an army in this country cannot readily be conceived from the most accurate description. The Sand-Hills begin to rise abruptly from the flats, immediately behind the town of Camp, and stretch considerably in breadth in a south-easterly direction towards Alkmaar. The plain at the feet of the hills is intersected by a large canal, running in the same direction, and terminating at Alkmaar: it is a continuation of the Groot Sloot, to which it is joined at Kirabendam. The whole plain is moreover divided into distinct portions by

by cross canals, which have no communication with each other. At the principal intersections, some village is situated, which requires nothing more to make it a strong point of defence, than mounting cannon on the top of the dykes, and posting troops behind them.

'On the first ridge of the Sand-Hills, and in the several fortified villages which connected his line, the left wing of the enemy was posted and intrenched. His right occupied the plain, which was covered by the strong redoubts he had constructed at Oude-Carspel. The bridges across the few passes that led to these places were destroyed, and abbatis laid at different distances.

'At half past three in the morning, the first attack was made by the Russian column, led on by Lieutenant General D'Herman, and with such vigour and vivacity, that the enemy gave way on the outset. In vain did he attempt to avail himself of the natural strength of the ground, by rallying his scattered troops behind the eminences. The intrepid column pressed so close as not to allow him a moment's pause, still destroying or making prisoners of his rear. Thus the pursuers and the pursued poured along the open downs and hills, until they arrived at the wooded tract of country that skirts the Sand-Hills and surrounds the town of Berghen. Here the enemy, who was perfectly acquainted with the ground, found shelter and a rallying point. Berghen is situated four miles north-west of Alkmaar, at the termination of the plain. Close to the suburbs is a chateau belonging to a prince of Nassau,—the whole is surrounded by thick groves of tall trees, with roads and alleys between them at irregular intervals; so that this spot might be deemed a labyrinth, easier to enter than to get out of.

'The Russians, in the ardour of victory, entered the town of Berghen about eight o'clock in the morning, sword in hand; but finding the place abandoned, they relaxed their efforts, and, according to their custom in taking towns by storm, gave themselves up to pillage.

'The vigilant enemy instantly seized this opportunity to retrieve the day. He rallied his broken battalions under cover of the woods, which were critically supported by fresh troops from Alkmaar, and, highly favoured by the situation, attacked the Russians, at different points at once, with his usual impetuosity. The Russians, who had supposed their victory complete, were totally disconcerted at this unexpected renewal of the combat. Their forces were divided and dispersed, some battalions being too far advanced among the woods, others too far retired; but the main body was busied in collecting the spoil in the ruined church of Berghen. Thus, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of their generals and officers, and the natural courage of the men, the first and second in command having unfortunately been taken prisoners, they were compelled to retire from Berghen, and to measure back the ground they had conquered in the morning, to Schorel.

'Meanwhile, the second column, under Lieutenant-General Dundas, commenced the attack at day-light on the village of Warmanhuysen, which was strongly fortified with cannon. Three battalions of Russians, led on by Major-General Sedmoratsky, most

gallantly stormed the place on the left flank, while, at the same time, it was entered at the right by the first regiment of guards. Upon this success, the greater part of the column marched on to Schorel: the remainder was detached to keep up the communication with that of Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney.

'The first column of Russians was hard pressed by the enemy in its retreat upon Schorel. At this point the Russians attempted to make a stand; but they were forced to yield to the enemy, just as the reinforcements from the second column came up to their support. Upon this, the village of Schorel was attacked and retaken in the face of a heavy fire by Major-General Manners's brigade; and this brigade being immediately reinforced by two battalions of Russians, which had co-operated with Major-General Dundas in storming Warmenhuysen, by Major-General D'Oyley's brigade of guards, and by the 35th regiment, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, the action was renewed for some time with success; but the Russians having expended all their ammunition, and the whole corps being exhausted by such great exertions, they retired in good order upon Petten and Zyper-Sluys.

'In the mean time, that part of the second column which had taken Warmenhuysen, having been joined by the first battalion of the 5th regiment, advanced upon Schorel-dam, which position they maintained under a heavy and most galling fire, until the fate of the right wing rendered it no longer tenable.

'During these sanguinary operations on the right, the centre or third column, under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, proceeded on to attack the enemy's right wing in its strong position at Oude-Carspel. Here the obstacles which presented themselves were truly formidable. This place is a long village, extending three or four miles to the suburbs of Alkmaar; it is surrounded by deep canals and embankments, and its northern extremity was fortified with redoubts and batteries, bristling with cannon. The third brigade (Major-General Coote's) was destined to attack in front, while the remainder of the column stormed the flanks. It was stopped, however, in its advance by a broad and deep canal, that ran in front of the enemy's work, over which the bridge was destroyed. This brave brigade, therefore, had the extreme mortification of being witnesses of the gallantry of their fellow soldiers, without a possibility of sharing their danger. However, the two battalions of the 40th regiment, under Colonel Spencer, having discovered an approach on the right, instantly prepared to storm it. This intrepid corps was received by a terrible discharge of small arms, grape, and round-shot and shells. From this destructive tempest it took a momentary shelter behind an angular embankment, upon which the enemy, supposing the British had retreated, sallied out from behind his works in pursuit. He was, however, soon compelled to face about; and was so closely followed by the 40th, that that regiment entered the lines with the fugitives at the point of the bayonet: upon which the enemy abandoned them, and retreated in confusion towards Alkmaar. This brilliant atchievement cost the two battalions of the 40th upwards of one hundred and fifty men, including eleven officers. It

put the third column, however, in possession of the important post of Oude-Carspel, and of the batteries and guns of the enemy; but in consequence of the irretrievable disaster on the right, Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney found it expedient to withdraw his column the same night from that position. The troops, after a dismal and harassing march, during which they were lighted by the blaze of burning villages, arrived, at an early hour in the morning, at the respective stations which they occupied before the battle.

'The same cause rendered it necessary to recall the fourth column, under Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, from the city of Hoorne, upon which the whole of the army re-assumed its former position. Such was the termination of the *battle of Berghen*.'

In a subsequent part of the book, where Dr. Walsh describes the battle of Egmont, the following passage is striking:

'Evening now set in, accompanied with deluges of rain, yet still the engagement continued with changeable success, but with unabating obstinacy. Even the darkness of the night, combined with the severity of the weather, did not terminate it. The fire of the small arms was incessant, and became quite vivid, running along the undulating line of the hills, and extending in various directions into the plain, whilst the gloomy horizon was every now and then illuminated by the flashes of the cannon, and the curved train of fire of the shells. At length, about ten o'clock at night, the firing entirely ceased, the enemy every where retired, and the allied army was left in undisturbed possession of the scene of action.'

The narrative is concluded with the following reflections:

'No attempt will be made to reconcile the different opinions respecting the causes of the failure of the Dutch expedition. The unbiassed and dispassionate reader may perhaps refer these causes to the unusual severity of the season, singularly co-operating with the physical obstacles * of the country—in aid of the formidable military force opposed to us. It is indeed remarkable, that the opposite extremes of weather, both uncommon for their severity, should have so highly favoured the views and operations of the French in Holland. By an extraordinary frost they were enabled to gain possession of the country; and by a remarkably wet season, to maintain it.

'But all these difficulties might probably have been surmounted, if the efforts of the allied army had been properly seconded, and spiritedly supported, by the active and hearty co-operation of the inhabitants.

'Although the expedition failed, with regard to its most essential object, yet many important advantages were gained by it;—an hostile navy, being the last remnant of the maritime power of a nation which once rivalled Great Britain, was drawn from a position where it was capable of exciting much alarm, and added to the already gigantic force of the British fleet;—a very considerable army, which the

'* The part of the coast of Holland chosen for the descent appears to have been more favourable for a *coup-de-main* than for the progressive operations of an invading army.'

enemy could at no time so badly spare, was detached from the great theatre of the war;—finally, the campaign in Holland was productive of additional experience and reputation to the British army. Heretofore the British troops had acted only in a subordinate and secondary rank on the continent of Europe; but in this instance they were principals: and, assuredly, their intrepid valour in the field, their moderation and humanity when victorious, and their calm fortitude under adverse circumstances, must reflect a permanent lustre on the British arms, and render even misfortune respectable.'

Many of our readers will probably think that the glory and experience of our troops have been, in this instance, rather too dearly purchased.

We cannot speak highly of the execution of the plates, though they are calculated to gratify the curiosity of general historical readers. They consist of, 1. A View of the Helder-Point; 2. The British Lines at Oude Sluys; 3. The Village of Schagen; 4. The Action in the Village of Berghen; 5. A View of Alkmaar; 6. The Army at Egmont op Zee, previous to the Retreat; 7 Egmont op den Hof (a Ruin).

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ART. XIII. *The History of Great Britain during the Reign of Queen Anne*, with a Dissertation concerning the Danger of the Protestant Succession, and an Appendix containing original Papers. By Thomas Somerville, D.D. F.R.S.E. one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and Minister at Jedburgh. 4to. 1l. 5s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1798.

THERE are particular epochs in history, which, like interesting objects on a journey, fix our attention to the actions and characters by which they are signalized, and lead us to investigate them with minute attention. In English annals, perhaps, there are few periods to which this description is more applicable than the time of the Union. The ardour of party spirit, the illustrious (although unhappily useless) victories of our great military characters of that age, the treaty of Utrecht, with the abilities by which it was planned and completed, and, above all, the eventful treaty which united the two kingdoms, render the reign of Queen Anne deservedly memorable. The student of English history is not likely to be satisfied with any single account which has yet been given of that epoch; and to collect its scattered details from the host of writers, who have celebrated the triumphs and defeats of the contending factions and armies, is a task better suited to the industrious historian than to a common reader. The public are certainly indebted to Dr. Somerville, therefore, for the labour which he has bestowed in compiling, and for the judgment which he has exercised in arranging, the work of which

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we are now to give an account. On the question of originality, however, we cannot help stating it as our opinion, that the Doctor's pretensions are exhibited, in the preface, with too great ostentation; and howmuchsoever his readers might respect the illustrious friends, who have volunteered their assistance towards increasing the store of his authorities, we must freely declare that he has made but a scanty addition to what has been already detailed by different historians. We do not mean to imply, by this opinion, that Dr. Somerville is to be ranked in the class of mere compilers; and we are inclined still more to excuse the want of originality, when we observe in the present work, a correct style united to that judicious discrimination of the comparative importance of events, which enables an author to dispose of them to that advantage which the skilful artist displays in the different parts of his picture, making the whole harmonize. If Dr. Somerville be defective in any quality requisite to a good historian, it is in animation. He has not that interesting spirit, which carries the reader from one event to another as if he lived in the age and under the circumstances delineated. He seems to contemplate the incidents, as he relates them, with a coldness of speculation bordering on indifference; a manner which is ill calculated to engage the sympathy of his readers.

In the History of Great Britain under Queen Anne, we expected to have found many important particulars with regard to Ireland. In his preface, Dr. S. makes an apology for not inserting the materials of Irish history which he might have used, had not the assistance of his friend Lord Mountmorres been proffered too late; that is, when his manuscript was ready for publication. Of what avail these papers might have been, we cannot with certainty determine: but, if we may form a conjecture of their value from the letters with which the Doctor has been favored relative to Scottish history, at the period of the union, we may justly suspect their consequence. On the latter subject, Dr. Somerville has thrown no new light. Whatever advantages he may prove to have resulted from it, neither original letters nor original papers of any nature have yet been discovered, to disprove that it was a bargain cemented with bribery, and that to the givers and the receivers of the bribe it was a transaction *equally disgraceful* *.

Dr.

* In the 19th chapter, we meet with the following strange apology for the infamous means used to accomplish this event: 'From the mysterious circumstances (says the Doctor, speaking of the money applied for bribing the Scottish gentry) which attended this transaction, we are warranted to conclude that the money had been disposed of in

Dr. Somerville seems to be actuated by no party-prejudices, in describing the struggles for power between the Whigs and the Tories: he appears to enter with laudable zeal, and at full length, into the strong and conclusive arguments which were brought by the latter party against the injustice of the Whig ministry, and the selfishness of Marlborough in protracting the war. This chapter, (the XVIth.) we think, is the most meritorious in the book, and the least characterized by that phlegmatic manner which is to be remarked in this history. The writer's character of Marlborough is concisely and well drawn; and his strictures on the culpable unwillingness of the Duke and his party to negociate with Lewis, while the latter was supplicating for peace, and while England was gaining nothing but an addition to her debt by the war, are not less spirited than those of Swift, yet are composed in a style less personal and severe. Dr. Somerville is equally impartial in exposing the defects of the Tory ministry; their ill-timed confessions to the French; their weakness in negotiation; and their contemptible conduct in permitting the insolence of Lewis to raise itself again from the dust in which it had so long been trampled.

Of the motives in which the treaty of Utrecht originated, and of the consequences of that negotiation to this country, we have spoken at some length in our article on Lord Bolingbroke's Correspondence, lately published *; and we took an opportunity of observing, in our Review of Dr. Coote's history, that he had given an interesting and minute account of that disgraceful transaction †. We shall extract the characters given by Dr. S. of those illustrious persons, Mr. St. John and the Duke of Marlborough; which will prove him to be no mean proficient in the nice and arduous task of delineating character.

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a way that could not be revealed to the public, without bringing some imputation of selfishness upon individuals who had ostensively contributed to the success of the union; nor will the most rigid moralist be inclined to censure those in power for such an allotment of the public money, when he attends to the value of the object obtained, and to the justice of reimbursing the heavy expences necessarily incurred by their friends; in counteracting the plots of ignorant or ill-designing men, hostile to the true interest of their country'!!! There are few sentiments so objectionable as this in the work before us; and we believe that the Doctor has not adverted to the tendency of this assertion, and to the conclusions that may be drawn from it: but the politician, who could deliberately persist in justifying such uses of the public money as are here described and palliated, would certainly deserve the severest chastisement from his country.

* M. Rev. N. S. vol. xxviii. p. 249. † M. Rev. N. S. vol. xxix. p. 56.

'Mr. St. John was appointed Secretary at War, on the 20th of April 1704. The pregnant abilities of Mr. St. John had attracted the flattering attention of his tutors during the course of his academical studies. The quickness of his conception, and the wonderful strength of his memory, counterbalanced the great disadvantages which he lay under from extreme dissipation, and the unbridled pursuit of pleasure. His classical taste, his erudition and vivacity, procured him a high reputation in the literary world; and excited a general expectation of his making a shining figure in public life. Nor was this expectation disappointed. His clear and comprehensive views of business; the dignity and eloquence with which he acquitted himself in debate; the splendor and fluency of his expression, and the gracefulness of his manner, recommended him to the notice of every party as soon as he began his political career. Although different testimonies have been transmitted to us, with respect to the prejudices which he had imbibed in early life, both *high church* and *puritanical* zeal having tainted his immediate ancestors*, yet, as he had joined the Tories in arraigning the partition treaty, and had entered warmly into the defence of their favourite bill against occasional conformity, he was marked as one of their partisans. He had formed an intimate connection with Mr. Harley, and entertained a high admiration of the Duke of Marlborough, which disposed him cordially to take a part in an administration in which they were united.

'The accomplishments of a courtier and statesman the Duke of Marlborough possessed in a degree inferior to none of his contemporaries, while his military talents raised him far above all rivalship and competition. The natural advantages of a fine figure and dignified mien, embellished with all the graces of the court, to which he was introduced at an early stage of life, before his more useful qualifications were discovered, made Lord Churchill the first object of notice and admiration in every polite circle. While these exterior excellencies recommended him as the fittest person to be employed on business of compliment at foreign courts, his fascinating address, his political knowledge, and his acute penetration into characters, rendered him the most able and succesful negociator in the more weighty affairs of state.'

'* His grandfather and grandmother were disciples of Dr. Burges, whose distinguished popularity among the presbyterians, afterwards exposed him to the fury of the high church mob. Lord Bolingbroke himself acknowleges his early connexion with the dissenters; and, in a letter to Mr. Pope, mentions his having been condemned, when a boy at school, to read a folio volume of Dr. Manton, a puritanical divine, who composed a hundred and nineteen sermons upon the hundred and nineteenth psalm. Letters to Mr. Pope, &c. p. 526. printed 1753.

'Mr. St. John was chosen member for Wotton-Basset, in Wiltshire, in the year 1700, and continued to represent that burgh in three successive parliaments.'

'The early proficiency of Lord Churchill in every branch of warlike science, and his meritorious exploits in the station of a subaltern commander, had excited a general expectation of his ascending to distinguished superiority in the line of his profession. The history of ten eventful campaigns demonstrated, that nothing was expected from him which he did not perform; and that there was not a single accomplishment of a general in which he did not excel. His comprehensive and various capacity was equally adapted to complicated and detached objects. In the several departments of plan and stratagem, and of enterprise and action, he was alike successful. The general arrangement of the campaign, and the dispositions which he made in the day of battle; his choice of ground, his composure and presence of mind in the heat of an engagement, his improvement of victory, and his ready expedients under bad fortune, for a defeat he never knew, were all evidences of such diversity of talents, and such a stupendous pitch of military genius, as never have been surpassed by those of the greatest commanders in ancient or modern times.

'The professional conduct of the Duke of Marlborough exhibits the most favourable view of his virtue as well as of his genius. Among the various hostile operations which he had directed, during so long a service, no example occurs of any propensity to wanton severity. He was a merciful and generous conqueror, and studied, more than any commander before his time, to reconcile the affections of vanquished states by kindness and lenity; and to mitigate the sufferings of his prisoners, by providing them with medicine, attendance, and every palliative of which their situation could admit. Thus far we admire and praise: but, as all human characters are imperfect, so it cannot be denied, that the admirable endowments, and good dispositions of the Duke of Marlborough, were counterbalanced by a more than common alloy of meanness and depravity. Self-interest was his ruling passion, and when its object interfered, perverted his talents, and degraded his conduct.

'His ingratitude to King James, political prejudices apart, will be condemned by every feeling and honourable heart. If he ever afterwards felt any kind inclinations towards the person or family of his unfortunate benefactor, they were quickly controlled by motives of party resentment, or personal aggrandizement; which, notwithstanding renewed professions of his attachment to them, rendered him the principal instrument of confirming their exile and degradation.'

We shall also present to our readers another portrait, which has been differently represented by different writers: we mean the admirable Lord Somers, whose character has been so grossly misrepresented by Swift, and (notwithstanding Lord Orford's censure) so beautifully and justly delineated by Addison:

'Lord Somers, who had lived in retirement at the beginning of this reign, now began to assist in the councils of administration. No person stood higher in the public opinion than he did for abilities, probity,

probity, and a steady adherence to the principles which he professed at his outset in public life. He had uniformly opposed the arbitrary measures of Charles and James. He was the principal instrument in persuading the Commons to settle the crown upon King William. After the Death of the Duke of Gloucester, he projected the bill for extending the protestant settlement; and he never let slip any opportunity to strengthen and corroborate that deed. As a judge, he was distinguished for his gentleness, patience, and impartiality: None ever excelled him in discriminating and arranging the essential branches of a cause; in placing intricate points in a perspicuous light, and levelling them to ordinary comprehension. A clear understanding, and a profound knowledge of the history and laws of England, stamped a superior authority upon his opinions relative to the affairs of state, which did not escape the discernment of King William, who confided more in him than any other counsellor. The effect of this authority was, indeed, in some degree, impaired by the diffidence and modesty with which he delivered his opinions in council, for it was the weakness of his character too readily to yield his own better judgment to that of his colleagues, who were neither so disinterested, nor so well informed.'

Of this diffidence, Lord Somers gave a remarkable and unfortunate instance in the case of Sacheverel. He advised a prosecution in the common form before the courts of law, foreseeing the consequences of measures which bore an aspect of private spleen, and were calculated to invite the public interference of parties: but the other ministers, and particularly the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Sunderland, recommended an impeachment; and that measure, through the modesty of Somers, who was overruled by the importunity of his colleagues, was finally adopted. Its ill success, and the triumph which it afforded to the turbulent and insolent divine, are well known. The whole account of Dr. Sacheverel and his trial, as given by Dr. Somerville, is interesting, moderate, and judicious.

Lord Somers, however, is a character on which, from motives of gratitude as well as of respect, we dwell with unfeigned pleasure; since to his exertions we are in a great measure indebted for the blessings of the Revolution: but Swift was so bitter in his enmity against him, that it is matter of surprize that he has omitted to attack the only vulnerable part of his character. We could have wished that this great and good man had not obtained some grants of crown-lands, which, though disproportioned to the advantages gained by others, reflect some discredit on him. It would have become him better to have resisted such a temptation, than to have countenanced it by his example.—Lord Orford has not been very successful in the sketch which he has drawn of this exemplary person; it is slight, and partakes of all the offensive peculiarities of the

writer's manner; and he merits more censure for this and some others of his drafts, than he has injudiciously and arrogantly bestowed on Addison.

The developement of concurring circumstances, which tend to prove the insincerity of the allies in their negotiations for peace, is a valuable part of Dr. Somerville's sixteenth chapter; and we select it with pleasure, as a favourable specimen of his style, and powers of political reasoning:

'There appears no solid ground for doubting of the French King's sincere and ardent desire for peace, when the negotiations were first opened at the Hague. The deplorable condition of his kingdom annihilated every prospect of extending his dominions, and gratifying that vain glory which had been the ruling passion of his life; and exposed him to new mortifications, and his subjects to irretrievable ruin from the prolongation of the war. An empty treasury reduced him, not only to the necessity of withdrawing pensions and gratuitous bounties, but of retrenching and abolishing the salaries of the most important offices in every department; and even of dissolving that military force, which alone could secure him against the nearer approach of his victorious and incensed enemies.

'There was not any description of men, nor a single individual, who had any thing to gain, nay, who was not apprehensive of losing the meagre reversion of all that was dear and valuable by the prosecution of the war. The generals, the courtiers, the heir apparent to the crown, all concurred in representing to the sovereign the unparalleled distress of the country, and in supplicating him as their common father to sheath the sword, and make peace upon any terms.

'The private conversation and behaviour of Lewis evinced his determined purpose of complying with their desire, and the most anxious solicitude for obtaining the consent of the allies to those terms which he had authorized his agents to propose. To his confidential friends, he discovered a deep sense of the abasement into which he had sunk, in expressions, which form a perfect contrast to the haughty sentiments and domineering spirit so offensive to all surrounding States in the preceding years of his reign. His private instructions to his ambassadors warranted concessions, which probably exceeded the expectations of his enemies, and faithfully corresponded with the language adopted by the former in the public conferences. The notification of delay and obstructions, instead of producing any symptoms of satisfaction, which must have been the case if he had been acting a part, and in his heart averse to peace, only contributed to increase the depression of his spirits, and to promote the enlargement of his concessions. The final rejection of his offers filled him with all the anguish which flows from disappointment, aggravated by the calumnious imputation of hypocrisy, while he was conscious of making professions which flowed from the dictates of his heart.

'Upon the first motion of the French King for beginning the treaty, and during its continuance, every artifice was employed in England and Holland to taint the public mind with a suspicion of his

his insincerity, and of his intention to loosen and disconcert the alliance. All the examples of the duplicity and faithlessness of Lewis, in the pride of his former prosperity, were now brought under recollection. The wretched condition to which France was reduced, the bankruptcy of her treasury; the desolation of her provinces, and the miseries of her people, were held forth in the strongest colours, not to move commiseration, or cherish those relentings which a generous people naturally feel for a vanquished enemy, but to stimulate that ignoble resentment which rejoices in the unprofitable humiliation and sufferings of rivals.

'From the conduct of the deputies and plenipotentiaries of the combined powers, in every conference, while the negociations were on foot, there is the strongest reason for concluding, that they had formed a preconcerted plan to impede its progress, and to render it finally abortive. Their manner and style were often rude, captious, and overbearing. Sarcastical reflections were repeatedly thrown out against the French King, and sometimes an intemperance of language adopted by them, as if it had been with the intention of wounding the pride of a monarch who had long arrogated a precedency in the list of royal names, and of provoking his ministers to break up the conferences with passion and precipitancy. False and scandalous libels were published to render them contemptible and odious in the eyes of the people; their persons were insulted; their letters were opened in violation of public faith; they were treated like state prisoners, obliged to keep within the residence assigned them, and debarred from that social intercourse, which might have contributed not only to their relaxation and amusement, but to useful intelligence relative to the business in which they were employed.

'The deputies affected a reserve and ambiguity in the discussion of every point: they seemed eager to catch at every incident for raising difficulties, perplexing business, and exhausting the patience of their antagonists. For this purpose, they were continually varying the arrangement, and shifting the grounds of the negotiation; sometimes introducing topics in a desultory way, on which the French plenipotentiaries were not prepared to reply, then leaving them unfinished by making a sudden transition to others, and blending articles which could only be discussed separately, and in succession. 'They not only introduced demands inconsistent with the preliminaries specified by Pettekum upon the authority of the Grand Pensionary; but they were continually enlarging their demands; and when these were admitted contrary to their expectations, they resorted to indefinite conditions to which it was impossible the French King could consent, except in the full confidence of candour and generosity, whereof no traits appeared in the characters of those who were to explain and enforce them. The deputies were not even ashamed to confess that they had used dissimulation, and were pleased with its success in misleading de Torcy and Rouillé*. When at length every essential

'* Torcy, vol. i. p. 189, passim. Rouillé, surprised at the insincerity and haughtiness of the negociators, as well as the unexpected severity

essential demand was yielded by the French King, they still exacted such securities for the performance of his engagements, as he could not grant without violating every obligation of honour and affection; namely, that he should alone, and unassisted, perform the unnatural deed of deposing his own grandson within the space of two months.

'The evidence of the French King's sincerity in making offers of peace at this time, may be rested entirely upon the value and extent of the concessions to which he agreed. Though Lewis never had, either during the dependence or after the close of the negotiations, discovered any symptoms of his anxious desire for their success; and though, from the delay and exorbitant demands of the deputies, there had been no ground for inferring their predetermined resolution to entangle the business, and traverse its object, yet, if he consented to such preliminaries as were decisively beneficial to the allies, and fully adequate to the purposes for which they had entered into the war, with what shadow of argument, can his sincerity be questioned, or the failure of peace imputed to him? Let any person, after deliberately investigating the respective interests of the allied powers, estimate the full extent of the advantages which would have accrued to them, severally and jointly, from such a peace as was now offered; and let him say, whether the rejection of it can be justified upon any sound, moral, or political principle? But should it be contended, that the propositions made by Lewis were inadequate to the expectations of the allies, yet, from the anxiety of his ministers for continuing the conferences, and their strong declarations of the earnest desire of their master to come to an accommodation upon those very articles to which he had partially objected, is there not reason to presume, that their demands were likely to have been gratified in every point, exclusive of that which insisted upon making Lewis the instrument of compelling the resignation of his grandson *? If all the rest of the conditions accepted by the French King had been fulfilled, would it have been possible for Philip, single and unassisted, to have supported his title against the united and concentrated force of so many potent adversaries?

'As the articles agreed to by Lewis were highly favourable to the Dutch, so they were, at an early stage of the treaty, generally acceptable to them. Heinsius, who well understood the true interest of his country, and was not destitute of patriotic zeal, was so fully convinced of the advantageous terms proposed by France, that, in the

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severity of the conditions, said, "that he looked upon the restitution of Lisle as a point already settled." "It is true," answered they, "that you always supposed it, but we never had any such thought; you mistook our intentions. We were willing to let you believe what you pleased." Torcy, vol. i. p. 205.'

'* Dr. Hare, who was chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, and the most zealous defender of every measure in which he was concerned, admits, that Torcy waited upon the Pensionary before his departure from the Hague, and informed him that he was empowered to recede from all the other points he had insisted upon, excepting the 37th article.—Dr. Hare's Third Letter to a Tory Member.'

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course of private conversation with the French plenipotentiaries, he could not restrain himself from expressing a satisfaction, which he durst not avow in the presence of the English ministers. But Heinsius, though he had acquired an uncontrolled ascendency in the councils of the United Provinces, was not the master of his own resolutions, even when he was conscious of their being founded in wisdom and equity. He had been the confident and admirer of King William; and, during the life of that prince, implicitly adopted his opinions and promoted his schemes. As he had entered, with ardour, into the grand alliance, which was the last legacy of his master; so, after his death, he devoted all his influence to the service of the Duke of Marlborough who became its head and guardian. Prince Eugene had conceived an early pique at Lewis, which lasted during the whole of his life. Trained in a camp, he was fond of war, to which his habits were adapted, and upon which his reputation and consequence depended. The influence of these prejudices, together with a just deference for the superior talents of the Duke of Marlborough, made him implicitly submissive to his views, and rendered him at this time a strenuous opposer of the peace. By his interest with the Emperor, and with his nephew the Duke of Savoy, their agents were also brought upon the stage, and exhibited an unanimity in the final decision of this question, but little consistent with those secret jealousies and selfish designs, which alienated their hearts from each other.

'From these facts we are authorized to conclude, that the Duke of Marlborough was the principal arbiter of the negociations carried on at the Hague and Gertruedenberg; and that the other ostensible agents were not more significant than puppets, which echoed his voice and moved by his impulse. Upon the conclusion of the war, he had not the reversionary consolation of maintaining that sway in the cabinet, which had, ever since the commencement of the present reign, been the primary spring of all public measures; nor even of participating in the restricted emoluments of a peace establishment. The junto, with which he was connected, had been long losing favour at court; and it was well understood, that nothing but the importance of the Duke's services in the field still secured to them the possession of all the ministerial offices; and hence all their efforts were employed at home, in concert with him, to obstruct and frustrate the negotiation for peace.'

The Appendix to this history contains many amusing original letters; in particular, those of the Duke of Marlborough, so illustrious for the orthography in his descriptions of *battailes*, *detachements*, &c. &c. The dissertation on the Protestant Succession displays a minute knowlege of the state of parties at that period, particularly in Scotland. From the Appendix, we transcribe No. XXXVI. as it relates a curious literary anecdote.

'☞ Perhaps there never was in the annals of political literature a book more universally read, or so much the subject of conversation, as the *Crisis*, a work believed by the public to be written by Sir Richard Steele. To prove that Sir Richard

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was not the author of that celebrated performance, the following Letter will not only evince how the world was at that time deceived, but discover the real author, and his motives for a temporary concealment of his name and profession.—— The Letter is addressed to the late Lord Macclesfield, then Lord Chancellor.

'My Lord, June 6, 1716.

'I am partly encouraged by Mr. Sollicitor General, but chiefly by your Lordship's known candour and humanity, humbly to lay my case before you, and to beg your Lordship's patronage.

'When the memorial of the *Sieur Tugghe*, relative to Dunkirk, was given gratis about the streets, one of them chanced to be put into my hands; it raised in me, on the first reading, a just indignation, when I found how my country was intended to be imposed upon in the only article of a vile peace, that seemed to carry any value with it, and thereupon sent to Mr. Steele immediately, who *then* wrote a paper, called *The Guardian*, and shewing him the memorial, I sate down and wrote *with him* the *Guardian of Dunkirk*. After that, I wrote several of his papers, called the *Englishman*, relating to our constitution, which I thought openly invaded by the *then* ministry; and when I found the succession impudently attacked, not only by pamphlets and papers that came out weekly, but by a book in folio, of *Hereditary Right*, stuffed with quotations out of the *Harleian* library, and pompously published in the Gazette; I then thought it an honest office to attempt something that might prove an antidote to that intended poison.

'After some thoughts spent thereon, I observed, that the mischiefs threatened, proceeded as well from an inattention in the common people to the obligations they lay under, both civil and religious, to the most illustrious house of *Hanover*, as from a forgetfulness of the dangers our religion, laws and liberties were exposed to, in the reign of the late K. James; and thereupon concluded, that to print the laws relating to the *abdication* of that king, and the subsequent settlements of the crown, with a proper introduction, and a well-urged and forcible conclusion in so small a volume as to put it in the power of the meanest subject to be master of, would be the most effectual method to undeceive the common people.

'This gave occasion to my writing the *Crisis*, which appeared under the name of Mr. *Steele;* and had matters been carried to extremities against that gentleman, on account of that book, my fate would certainly have been more severe than his, for my profession as a lawyer would have been esteemed an aggravation of my crime by the *then* ministry, and consequently of my punishment.

'On his Majesty's accession to the throne, I flattered myself with the hopes of having some small ray of his royal favour shine upon me; and therefore addressed myself to the late Lord *Halifax*, desiring his Lordship to do me the honour of presenting me to the King; who, with a generous frankness, was pleased to say, he would first provide for me, and then present me to his Majesty: and but two days before the illness of which he died, his Lordship assured me he would, in a week's time, give me what would be pleasing to me—but his death prevented it.

'I then

'I then addressed Count *Bothmar*, who was pleased to do me the honour to recommend me to my Lord Townshend and Mr. Walpole, who have both assured me of their favour; and Mr. Walpole several months ago told me I should be a Commissioner for the forfeited estates, and has often been pleased to repeat the same thing to me, till lately, when he told me, they would be all members of the House of Commons. I thereupon desired that I might be named by him for *Register*, and he has been so good as to promise me his interest in it.

'If it is not too great presumption, I would humbly beg your Lordship's joint interest with that of Mr. Solli[illegible]tor-General in my favour; a kind word from your Lordship to Mr. Walpole, and my Lord Townshend, cannot fail of success.

'My business, for several years, has been wholly conveyancing in my chambers; and though it has in a manner rendered me unfit for the bar, I presume it will the better qualify me for that service, matters relating to the titles and estates seeming to be the chief business of that commission.

'If I have no *active* merit in writing the above papers in defence of the Protestant succession in the most illustrious house of *Hanover*, I assure your Lordship I have a great deal of *passive:* for my being known to have written them, has turned very much to my detriment from the malice of the *Tories*, not only in the business of my profession, but in my other private affairs; upon which head I have taken some freedom with Mr. Sollicitor-General; and I hope your Lordship, who appeared with the greatest fortitude at the head of those who were asserters of the succession of the most illustrious house of Hanover at a time of danger in the late reign, will think it hard for me, though a subaltern in the same glorious cause, to be a sufferer on that account in this.

'I humbly beg a thousand pardons for this presumption; and that I may have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble, most obedient, and most devoted servant,

W. MOORE.'

N. B. *Any person doubtful of the authenticity of the above letter, or desirous of seeing the original, may be satisfied by applying to the printers of this Magazine.*

'The above Letter and the Note were published in the St. James's Magazine, in March 1774.'

From our extracts and remarks in the course of the present article, and from what we said of Dr. Somerville when he came in review before us on a former occasion *, our readers will infer our sentiments respecting his merits as a writer. We feel no hesitation in recommending him to the attention of the public, because we have found him intelligent and judicious in his political disquisitions, accurate in his facts, and unprejudiced in his representations. As his two works are connected

* M. Rev. N. S. vols. viii. and ix.

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in point of time, and illustrate periods of considerable importance, in a manner that does credit to his talents and industry, we think that they form a valuable accession to the library of every man who feels an interest in the transactions and annals of his country. **Campbell, & S.**

ART. XIV. *An Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Waters.* By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F.R.S.S. &c. 8vo. pp. 276. 7s. Boards. Bremner. 1799.

A GOOD treatise on the subject of mineral waters has been a great desideratum, since the recent improvements in chemistry have rendered many former publications of the kind obsolete. We are glad, therefore, to find the task undertaken by so able a chemist as the present author; and we have no doubt that his book will become the manual of those who wish to investigate this topic. As such a work as this, however, comprehending minute details of particular facts and processes, cannot be analysed within our limits, we are able only to advert to some of the most important passages, as we proceed.

Respecting the general tests of the presence of fixed air, and the mineral acids, Mr. Kirwan presents us with the following observations:

'1. *Infusion of Litmus* is not reddened by waters that hold fixed air merely in a state of combination, as in waters that contain soda merely *aerated*, but not super-saturated therewith.

'2. *This infusion will be reddened* by waters holding fixed air partly combined and partly semi-combined, if the semi-combined part amount to $\frac{1}{6}$ of the bulk of the water, and the *redness* will be so much the more distinct, as the bulk of the air approaches more to that of the water, or exceeds it. Thus waters, containing aerated earths or iron, hold fixed air partly combined with the earth, &c. and also some excess, which I look upon as semi-combined, because it enables the water to hold the earths in solution. So the waters of Scydschutz, though they hold both aerated lime and aerated magnesia, and consequently both combined and semi-combined fixed air, yet, as the semi-combined part amounts only to $\frac{1}{16}$ of the bulk of the water, infusion of litmus is not reddened by it. 1 Bergm. p. 190. This infusion is scarcely affected by the waters of Enghien, which contain 6 cubic inches of fixed air in 48 of water, that is, $\frac{1}{8}$, it being semi-combined.

'But the waters of Seltzer, that contain $\frac{6}{16}$ of their bulk of semi-combined fixed air, redden this infusion. 1 Bergm. 196. And also the waters of a fountain at Spaw, in which Mr. Bergman found only $\frac{45}{100}$ of their bulk of semi-combined fixed air; most of which must have been semi-combined, judging from the quantity of aerated earths it held in solution.

'3. Waters that contain uncombined fixed air to the amount of $\frac{1}{16}$ of their bulk, or partly combined, partly semi-combined, and partly

partly uncombined, so that the uncombined part amounts to $\frac{1}{18}$ or more of their bulk, will *redden* infusion of litmus *.

'Thus Bergman found the waters of Medevi to redden this infusion, though they contained but $\frac{1}{16}$ of their bulk of fixed air. 4 Bergm. p. 351. But then this air was wholly uncombined, for it held no aerated earth in solution. So Dr. Garnet found the waters of the Old Spaw at Harrowgate to redden this infusion, though they held but $\frac{1}{14}$ of their bulk of fixed air; but it was mostly uncombined, as it held but 2 grains of aerated iron, for whose solution, in a large quantity of water, a small excess of fixed air is sufficient. If the bulk of the uncombined fixed air exceeds that of the water, one cubic inch of it will redden several inches of the infusion. Thus Westrumb found one cubic inch of Pyrmont water, which contained 1,8 times its bulk of fixed air, to redden 55 cubic inches of the blue, but dilute infusion. 3 Westr. p. 34.—Bergman observed, that one cubic inch of water, holding its own bulk of fixed air, reddened 50 inches of the infusion. 1 Bergman, p. 11.

'To render this test decisive, it is necessary, 1°. That the *redness* should be *fugacious*, and capable of repeated renovation and evanescence, by fresh additions of the mineral water, which distinguishes this air from very dilute solutions of the mineral acids; for these also may excite an evanescent redness for some time, that is, until the alkali contained in the litmus is saturated, as Bergman has well observed. 1 Bergm. p. 12. 2°. That the mineral water should give a precipitate with lime-water soluble in the mineral acids with effervescence; this distinguishes fixed air from hepatic air, which also fugaciously reddens infusion of litmus.'—

'Infusion of litmus (and paper tinged by it) is also a test of mineral acids in general existing in waters either uncombined or semi-combined, that is, exceeding the point of saturation; (the excess entering into a weak combination with the salt, into whose combination it enters;) for, in this case, the redness produced is, at least after a few trials, *permanent*, and commonly much more intense.

'But this, like all other tests, has its limits. According to Bergman, paper, tinged by litmus, is *reddened* by being just dipped in the *cantharus* (5,5 English wine pints) of water, containing 12 grains of the strongest vitriolic acid. Now, if by the strongest acid, he means that whose specific gravity is 2,000, then 12 grains of it occupy the space of 6 of water; and as the *cantharus* of pure water weighs 42225 grains, that of water, containing 12 of this acid, must weigh 42255 grains; then this paper thus applied, would discover $\frac{1}{3521}$ part of the vitriolic acid in water, and if the paper were long left in it, or the water heated, it is probable it would discover a still minuter portion of this acid, but it certainly would not discover $\frac{1}{12000}$ part. I added 1,38 grains of vitriolic acid, whose specific gravity was

'* These experiments should be made with infusion of Litmus, so far diluted as to be nearly colourless, and in tubes of at most half an inch in diameter; and the mixtures made in the proportion of half of each, more or less, according to the quantity of fixed air.'

1,844 to 1000 grains of water, and found paper, blued by litmus, sensibly reddened by it: 1,38 grains of this acid contains, by my calculation, 1,08606 of real acid. But when to 7 grains of the dilute acid thus formed, I added 100 grains of water, this mixture did not redden paper tinged by litmus. Several other tests of this acid are more sensible, as will presently be seen.

'Ebullition is also a good test of the presence of mineral acids, as these are not expelled by it as fixed air is.'

Sulphureous air, it is observed, if mixed with a tincture of red roses, reddened by an acid, renders the tincture colourless. '*Note.* The existence of sulphureous air is inconsistent with that of any aerated alkali or earth; if, therefore, these are found in any water, that air must be absent.'

Respecting a distinction proposed by Mr. Kirwan, in the proportion of sulphur to hepatic air, we shall quote his own words:

'An alkali, containing *hepatic air super-saturated with sulphur*, is what I call an *alkaline hepar*.

'An alkali containing *hepatic air barely saturated with sulphur* (that is, containing just so much as constitutes it in the state of hepatic air) is what I call an *alkaline hepatule*.

'So if *Lime* be united to *super-saturated hepatic air*, it forms a calcareous *hepar*. But if to *merely saturated hepatic air*, it forms a calcareous *hepatule*.

'Hence sulphur may and does exist in two states in mineral waters, either united to the water singly in the form of *hepatic air saturated or super-saturated*, or in the state of an *hepatule*, or often in both at the same time, and in the same water; for these states have not as yet been sufficiently attended to. In the state of hepatic air, its tests have been already mentioned.

'Waters containing either an *hepar*, *or an hepatule*, retain the sulphureous characters even after long exposure to the atmosphere, ebullition, and considerable evaporation: thus they precipitate the solution of nitrated silver *brown*, or reddish brown, and frequently the solution also of nitrated lead; whereas those that contain *mere hepatic air*, do not, as Fourcroy has well observed. *Eaux d'Enghien*, p. 203 and 208.

'Water that contains the *alkaline hepatule singly* may be known by the following characters. 1st, It is transparent and colourless, and bears dilution, and even boiling heat, without losing its transparency. 2dly, It gives, after bearing a boiling heat, as well as before, a dark brown precipitate, with a solution of nitrated silver, or, if very dilute, a precipitate at first *flesh coloured*, but which in a few minutes becomes *brown*, and at last almost *black*. 3dly, With a solution of sublimate corrosive, it gives a precipitate partly *reddish*, partly *yellowish*, and partly *black*. 4thly, With nitrated lead it gives a *brown* precipitate. 5thly, With water impregnated with fixed air, or with boracic acid, it gives no cloud, at least in a few hours. 6thly, It has scarce any smell, it slightly reddens paper tinged yellow by turmeric, and

and gives a faint purple, or dilutes the colour of that stained red by Brazil wood. If much diluted, it may, however, scarcely, if at all alter them.

'*Calcareous Hepatule* bears dilution and heat like the alkaline, and is almost devoid of smell. 2dly, It does not discolour paper tinged by any of the colorific tests. 3dly, Mixed with water impregnated with fixed air, it affords a cloud in a short time. 4thly, With a few drops of a solution of nitrated silver, it gives a precipitate, first *white*, then *reddish*, and lastly, *black*; these colours appear more or less, or sooner or later, according to its dilution. 5thly, Nitrated lead I did not find altered by it in a short time, but with *acetited* lead it gave soon a *bluish white* precipitate. 6thly, With a few drops of solution of sublimate corrosive it gives a *white* precipitate with a slight tinge of *red*, particularly if the hepatulized water be hot; this clearly distinguishes it from alkaline hepatules. 7thly, Some mercury thrown into this hepatule was not blackened until after three days. 8thly, With solution of nitrated mercury it gives a *yellowish*, or if hot, a *brown* precipitate.

'*Note.* If waters containing either of these hepatules, contain also hepatic air, it is plain their characters must be altered and modified by this last; therefore, to discover them, the hepatic air should first be expelled by heat, and exposed to the atmosphere.'

On the oxalic acid, as a test of the presence of calcareous earth in waters, we meet with some useful cautions:

'As this acid however acts and is acted upon by other substances, certain circumstances must be attended to before the existence of calcareous earth can with certainty be inferred or denied, from the appearance or non-appearance of a precipitate, when this acid is employed. Thus,

'1. Where the mineral acids abound, and are in some measure disengaged from any combination, they either decompose the saccharine acid, or dissolve the saccharated lime, if any be formed, and thus prevent, either totally or partially, the appearance of a precipitate, as I have long since experienced in analyzing stones, and have mentioned in the first edition of my Mineralogy, in 1784. This has also been noticed by Westrumb, 3 Westr. 332. And it occurs principally where *nitrated* lime is concerned, as Mr. Bergman himself, the inventor of this test, has observed; for having attempted the precipitation of nitrated lime by the saccharine acid, he found that, though the solution, after the addition of this acid, really contained 119 grains of saccharated lime, yet only 72 were immediately precipitated, the remaining 47 continuing dissolved until the liquor was evaporated, 1 Berg. p. 262. Hence, also, it is proper that the saccharine acid should be well purified (by a second crystallization) from all remains of nitrous acid that may adhere to it when first formed.

'2. This acid precipitates barytic earth from the muriatic acid with which it is said to have been found combined in some mineral waters. But this inconvenience, which seldom occurs, is easily pre-

vented by previously adding the dilute vitriolic acid, which frees the water very soon of barytic earth, if any be contained in it.

'3. This acid precipitates *magnesia*, even from the vitriolic acid, but then it acts sluggishly; in solutions containing much more Epsom than any natural water ever contains, this precipitation takes place very slowly, demanding from 2 to 15 hours; whereas, calcareous earth is immediately precipitated by it, though only two grains of it, or less, should be contained in 7000 of water. Besides, if by other tests the existence of magnesia is disproved, then there can be no objection to this test.

'The *power* of this test, by the testimony of all analysts, is very extensive. According to Bergman, one grain of the concrete acid of the size of a pin's head, discovers one grain of pure lime in 42250 of water, by forming a grey cloud, and a precipitate is deposited at least in 24 hours. Fourcroy found this acid in a state of solution to discover immediately about 2 grains of calcareous earth united to different acids in 9216 of water, or more exactly $\frac{1}{4608}$ of the whole. The specific gravity of the saccharated solution he employed was 1,020. By applying it before and after considerable evaporation or continued ebullition of the mineral water, it shews whether the lime was held in solution by fixed air, or by a mineral acid, or partly by both. For, if the lime were held in solution by fixed air only, it would be precipitated by continued ebullition or partial evaporation; and consequently this test could precipitate none; but if it were dissolved in a mineral acid, this test would cause a precipitate both before and after partial evaporation or ebullition; and if the precipitation proceeded partly from lime united to fixed air, and partly to a mineral acid, the quantity of the precipitate formed by this test before evaporation or ebullition, would exceed that formed after evaporation.

'The presence of an alkali, though barely aerated, in a mineral water, does not disturb the operation of this test, either on lime or magnesia, as it is more strongly attracted by either of these earths than by an alkali.'

The chapter on *Incompatible Salts* is also curious and instructive: but we have not room for farther quotation, and must conclude by repeating our opinion that Mr. Kirwan has rendered an acceptable service to the lovers of chemical knowlege, in this publication. Fer.

ART. XV. *Relation du Voyage à la Récherche de la Pérouse. Par le Citoyen Labillardiere*, &c. &c. 8vo. 2 Vols. Paris. 1799.

An Account of a Voyage in Search of La Pérouse, undertaken by Order of the Constituent Assembly of France, &c. &c. Translated from the French of M. Labillardiere. Illustrated by Engravings. 8vo. 2 Vols. and 4to Atlas. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boards. Debrett. 1800.

IN our last Appendix, p. 527—533, we commenced our account of this work from the original edition, and at the close of the article we mentioned that two English translations had

had appeared: one of these is now before us, and it seems to be executed with care and attention. We shall resume our analysis from the French impression.

Not to detain our readers with the author's description of Amboyna, suffice it to observe that the ships obtained refreshments, and every supply necessary for prosecuting their voyage. —At this part of the journal, the writer adopts the method of reckoning according to the new French calendar.

The ships left Amboyna 23d *Vendemiaire, an* 1re (Oct. 14th, 1792). The intention of General or Admiral D'Entrecasteaux being to make a second visit to the South Seas, and in the same manner as the first time, by going to Van Diemen's Land, the course was accordingly directed to pass to the west of New Holland. On the 16th *Frimaire* they saw the S. W. part of New Holland, and ran along to the eastward in sight of the coast nearly 300 leagues. It is related that, with a fresh wind, they sailed three *myriamètres in an hour. In another part of the journal, some of their swiftest sailing is said to be ten knots in an hour. They anchored near a part of the coast, in a bay named *Le Grand*, from one of the officers; and after having left this bay, they stopped and watered at Van Diemen's Land, where they again met with natives, who were not less friendly than those whom they had formerly seen: but these people were not so much enchanted with the sound of the violin as the inhabitants of the island of Bouka had been. 'For some time, it appeared uncertain whether they were pleased or not. The fiddler redoubled his efforts, but his bow fell from his hand, when he saw that his exertions produced no other effect than that of making the whole assembly stop their ears with their fingers. They refused to go on board: but the sight of the ships, shewn to them through a telescope, so pleased the natives, as to determine one of them to venture, after every other invitation had failed.' The author reports that they have distinct names for every vegetable: 'Inquiries were made of several natives, and they invariably agreed in the names assigned to the different plants.'

In Adventure Bay, the navigators found three young fig trees, a quince, and two pomegranate trees, with this inscription, "Near this tree Captain William Bligh planted seven fruit trees, 1792. Messrs. S. & W. botanists:"—on which M. Labillardiere makes the following remarks: 'Other inscriptions were found conceived in nearly the same terms, in which the same marks of deference were shewn by the English

* The myriamètre is 5130 *toises*.

botanists for the commander of their ship, in giving only the initials of their own names, and indicating that the Captain himself had planted these vegetable productions which he had brought from Europe. I much doubt whether Bligh has been very sensible of the honour which these botanists were desirous of conferring on him.' The trees in question, it may be presumed, were planted in consequence of Captain Bligh's directions, though not by himself. The propriety of the inscriptions we shall not argue: but the modesty of the English botanists is a subject of commendation. By the author's manner, throughout his narrative, we are persuaded that he has not unjustly transferred to the credit of others, any portion of the merit to which he himself was intitled. Perhaps it was to avenge the cause of botanists against sea commanders, that in his title-page he has announced the relation of a voyage made by order of the Constituent Assembly, by *Cen Labillardiere*, but has omitted to mention in it the name of the commander of the expedition. Other opportunities have likewise furnished means towards balancing the same account. 'To this island,' says the author, 'I have given the name of *Cen Beaupré*,' &c. &c.

From Van Diemen's Land, the voyagers sailed by the northern part of New Zealand, and to the Friendly Islands, where they remained seventeen days; during which, some very unpleasant circumstances happened. In particular, a chief, who had no otherwise offended than by manfully resisting an unprovoked attack, was shot dead by M. Trobiant, the first lieutenant of *L'Espérance*.—The ships sailed out of Tongataboo harbour by a passage to the N.N.W. which they had sounded, and found to be of a good and equal depth, and clear of rocks. On the 29th *Germinal*, (April 18th, 1793,) they saw the coast of New Caledonia; and on the next day they anchored at the same part of the island at which Captain Cook had formerly stopped. The natives came off in their canoes, but did not venture on board till after much invitation; and not without some appearance of apprehension. Cocoa nuts and yams, the remains of the stock brought from the Friendly Islands, were shewn to them, and signs were made to invite them to bring a supply: but so far were they from complying with this demand, that they offered their clubs and spears in exchange for the provisions which had been shewn to them, and made signs that they were themselves almost famished. Others, who had brought with them a few cocoa nuts and sugar canes, would not sell them, though offered a great price.—'Very soon after we landed,' says the author, 'we discovered them to be audacious thieves;' and an accusation of a nature much more serious is alleged against them. 'A native, who had in his hand a broiled bone, on which

which were some remains of flesh, invited Citizen Piron to partake of his repast. Piron, believing it to be part of a quadruped, accepted the bone: but, having shewn it to me, I immediately discovered it to be human, and to have belonged to some young person of fourteen or fifteen years of age.' Other instances similar to these are related, to prove that these islanders are cannibals. Those who lived in the mountains appeared very miserable, and were all exceedingly thin. The country in several parts bore the recent marks of the ravages of war: houses being burnt, trees cut down, and whole plantations destroyed; and to this distressed situation, it is fair to attribute the difference remarked in the character of these people by the English and by the French navigators. Captain Cook described the New Caledonians as " courteous, friendly, and not in the least addicted to pilfering."—From the mountains, the present author observed that the country towards the south appeared well cultivated and very populous.

Their stay at New Caledonia lasted three weeks; and here, it may be supposed, they were able to make some inquiries concerning the object of their search. We find, at the close of the second volume, a vocabulary containing above 250 words of the New Caledonian language. Their mode of inquiry is not related, but it appears to have been fruitless. 'We could not discover,' says the author, 'during our stay, any tokens that might lead to a knowlege of the fate of our unfortunate countrymen.' A circumstance, however, is mentioned in the narrative, that leaves great room for conjecture. A few days before the ships sailed, a double canoe, which carried two sails, came alongside.

'It was constructed like the canoes of New Caledonia, but the people who were in her spoke the language of the Friendly Islands. Their number was eight; seven men and one woman; and they were stout muscular people. They told us that they came from an island situated one day's sail to the eastward of where we were then at anchor, and the name of their island they called *Aouvea*. They knew the use of iron, and appeared to us much more intelligent than the savages of New Caledonia. I was much surprised to see one of the planks of their canoe covered with a coat of varnish. It seemed to have belonged to some European vessel, and I could entertain no doubt of such being the case, when I discovered that there was in the composition of the varnish a large proportion of white lead. This plank had doubtless been part of some vessel from a civilized nation, which had been lost on their coasts. I endeavoured to persuade these savages to relate what they knew concerning the matter: but they almost immediately left us, promising that on the morrow they would return and bring us information. They were not faithful to their word, and we did not see them again.'

We find no farther mention of this circumstance; and on the fifth day afterward, the ships left the island, steering towards the N. N. W. and North. It does not give much satisfaction, that on a coast of such extent as New Caledonia, (an island which is nearly 200 leagues in circuit,) inquiry should have been made at only one spot; and then, (according to the circumstance which we have just quoted,) with so little spirit, that, when a clue offered, it was not taken. It is to be remarked, that the plank of an European ship could not form part of a vessel so slightly constructed as a canoe, without having been first reduced in thickness; and if the varnish noticed by the author was not a composition of the natives, the plank was most probably part of the remains of some ship's boat.

At New Caledonia, M. Huon Kermadec, Captain of *l'Espérance*, died, and was buried on an island in the harbour, privately in the night; and, according to his own directions, without any mark being set over the grave, lest it should be disturbed by the natives.

'We did not see,' says the author, 'any of the things which had been given to them by Captain Cook. Perhaps it was those very riches which caused the misery and distress observed among the inhabitants of this part, by exciting their neighbours to pillage.'

Leaving New Caledonia, the voyagers sailed near several islands towards the North and N. W. but without stopping at any. They passed through Dampier's Straits, and canoes came off to the ships from different islands. The natives in some of these were mischievous and treacherous, attacking the ships and boats with arrows and stones, without any provocation or previous appearance of a quarrel; by which conduct, a French seaman lost his life.

On the 3*d Thermidor*, died Admiral D'Entrecasteaux, in consequence of a violent disorder in the bowels. On the 29th, after a passage of fourteen weeks from New Caledonia, (during all which time, it does not appear by the author's journal that the ships anchored,) they arrived at the island Waggiou, near the N. W. end of New Guinea, the people of which were at this time at war with the Dutch.

On the arrival of the ships at Java, they received the intelligence that France was no longer a monarchy, and that she was at war with Holland: but they were, nevertheless, by orders from the government at Batavia, received in a friendly manner. M. Dauribeau, who, on their leaving France, was first lieutenant of the Admiral's ship, by the death of the Captain and the Admiral was become the commander in chief; and a royalist party was formed by him, consisting of those officers and others whose sentiments were similar to his own; when, with

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the assistance of the Dutch, they seized the ships, and made prisoners of all who appeared to be attached to the republic. Among them was the author of this work, whose papers and collections were seized: but he found means to conceal his journal. In what manner he recovered his other papers, we have already related at the commencement of this article. Those of the voyagers who had been imprisoned were afterward released, and allowed to go to the *Isle de France*, whence the author soon found an opportunity of returning to Europe.

Thus terminated a voyage which was undertaken from motives worthy of a civilized nation; and we are sorry that we cannot express ourselves as well satisfied with the proceedings of the ships, as with the purpose for which they were equipped. Our readers, on comparing in their minds what was done with what might have been attempted, we believe, will participate in our sentiments: especially those who have felt interested concerning the fate of M. de la Pérouse and his companions. Excepting the part of New Caledonia at which *la Recherche* and *l'Espérance* anchored, it has not been ascertained whether or not M. de la Pérouse had been at any one of the places indicated in the plan which he had proposed to pursue!

The ill state of M. D'Entrecasteaux's health, no doubt, considerably lessened his ability to attend to the conduct of the expedition; and many instances of very indifferent seamanship occur, for which we can account only by the want of a commanding officer's superintending vigilance. If the voyage had been related by M. D'Entrecasteaux, who could have explained his reasons and exhibited his instructions, it might have appeared to less disadvantage. As to other points, the character of this officer seems to have been that of a humane man. To the health of his ship's company he was particularly attentive; and though the author reports that, of 219 who sailed in the ships from Brest, not fewer than 89 had died before he arrived at the *Isle de France*, this great mortality was occasioned by the length of time during which the ships' companies were kept at *Java*. Before their arrival at that island, they had lost very few.—The discoveries which were made during the voyage, if the charts are published, will be serviceable to navigation.

The narrative of M. Labillardiere will appear unpleasant to many readers, from the continual interruptions occasioned by botanical descriptions; which might, with advantage, have been kept separate. He has also thought it worth while to relate many trifling disagreements between him and his shipmates; and he indulges too frequently in what the French call *Jeremiade*. It is recorded that the naturalists, in their excursions, were allowed to carry with them only biscuit, cheese,

brandy,

brandy, and salt pork; that once, indeed, they had a salmon pye, which served at all other times as a subject of regret; that he was once kept waiting two hours for a boat; that the other ship caught the most fish; that the officers contrived to make parties without his knowlege; and that, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Fiscal had the 'impudence' to desire him not to walk over his grounds: which were uncultivated, we are told; and therefore we do not so much blame the author's *modesty* in persisting, which he did, regardless of the prohibition. His spleen is not sufficiently moderated by giving vent to complaints of what happened in the voyage: he has stepped out of his road to bestow censure, without well founded authority, on characters and subjects which were not necessarily connected with his narrative. His pleasantry is equally objectionable. He repeats, in the language of the South Sea Islands, some of their most indecent expressions, which his delicacy, we are told, forbids him to translate: but, for the gratification of the curious, he informs them that their meaning may be discovered by consulting his vocabulary; and many unimportant particulars are interspersed, which the greater decency of an English journalist would have suppressed.

The work is much indebted to M. Piron for furnishing the drawings, which are neat and characteristic; and at the end of the second volume, are tables of weights, measures, &c. according to the new French standard.

Capt. B....

ART. XVI. *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, and Liberty of Norton Falgate,* in the Suburbs of London. By HENRY ELLIS, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. 4to. pp. 370. 16s. Boards. Nichols. 1798.

THE accuracy of this compilation will not be questioned, when we are told that it has been executed with the assistance of Mr. Gough, to whom it is dedicated. Several other gentlemen are also mentioned as having contributed their aid; among whom we observe the Rev. S. Denne, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Bigland, and Mr. Browne of Stoke-Newington. Mr. Ellis rejects the traditionary tale prevalent in the parish, and also in other parts of the kingdom, that it derived its name from the famed *Jane Shore;* he says that 'most likely it was received from *Sewer-ditch*, i. e. *Cloacinæ fossa;* whence also the family of Sir *John de Sordig*, lord of the manor here, derived their name.' Genealogical tables of this and many other families abound in the work, and to some persons may be very acceptable: but it is impracticable for us to take notice of these, or of many other particulars which necessarily compose a book

of this kind. We can only, in a cursory manner, select a few passages which may, perhaps, inform or amuse some of our readers.

In the list of vicars of this parish, we find John Squier, M. A. who obtained that preferment in the year 1612. To a short but respectable account of him, is added a specimen of his style of preaching, which is rather curious; it is extracted from a sermon preached on *Whitsunday*, of which season or name he gives a fourfold explanation, in manner and form following:

" Our countrey & custome call this feast by another name than Pentecost, viz. Whitsunday, that is White-sunday; the attribute *White* being annexed to the Sunday for foure causes; from the time of the yeare; from the custome of the time; from the mercy of God to man; and from the mercy of man to man. 1. The time is, *tempus albi solis*, a season of singular sun-shine, the sunne having now the clearest or whitest lustre: the time is therefore tearmed White-Sunday. 2. The custome of the primitive time was, that this was *Dominica in Albis:* they used *albis vestibus post baptismum;* those who were baptized were accustomed to wear white garments about this time: the time therefore was called White-Sunday. 3. Through the mercy of God, the Holy Ghost came downe on man this day, (a white, that is a happy day for all Christians,) rightly called White Sunday. 4. Then also was it the guise of the church (in thanksgiving for this great gift from God) to give a small gift to man, white loaves, by way of alms to the poore; and henoe also it is termed White-Sunday. Let your first care bee to practise this last point, by way of gratitude for this great gift, on this great day, give almes to the poore, as it were white loaves; & (according to our homely proverb) White Sunday shall make you white sonnes unto God, obedient children unto your Father which is in heaven."

Mr. Squier appears to have been a well-meaning, good kind of man; and we are sorry to find that, according to Walker's relation, he seems to have suffered much, in the latter years of his life, on account of his non-conformity to the government which was at that time prevalent.

Among the extracts of burials from the parish register, we notice the two following, '1795, Alex. Nasmith, aged 84, 20th April; having sailed round the world with Lord Anson, declared a few days before his death, that there was but one other person living, who had sailed on the same expedition:' a note informs us that this other person was 'probably Joseph Allen, M. D. upwards of thirty years master of Dulwich college, who died Jan. 10, 1796 and is mentioned, in the obituary of Gent. Mag. vol. 66. p. 85. as having been the supposed last survivor of these circumnavigators.' The other extract is 'John Luker, *Coster-monger*, Dec. 5, 1612.' The writer remarks that neither Bailey nor Johnson gives any etymology of *costard*,

costard, though each seems to agree that it signifies apple, or a sort of apples; the addition of *monger* (Saxon) signifies a *dealer*. Dr. Johnson has however furnished us with two significations of the word; 'first, *a head*,' on the authority of *Shakspeare*; 'second, an apple round and bulky like the head,' on that of *Burton*: but the real derivation seems to be unknown. Mr. Ellis observes, 'it is plain, that it was an apple in repute with the monks of the abbey of Reading, as appears from an article in Cowel's Law Dictionary, "Costard, an apple, whence *costard*-monger, i. e. a seller of apples."—The article is in a deed by which the above monks require, as an annual acknowlegement, "*unum pomum costard*," or one costard apple.

In the account of the chaplains of Aske's hospital, Hoxton, or alms-house belonging to the company of Haberdashers, we particularly notice Arthur Bedford, M. A. Oxford, 1691, eminent for his labours on Scripture chronology, and for his observations on Sir Isaac Newton's treatise on that subject. Besides his acquaintance with astronomy and Oriental learning, he was rendered farther remarkable for a well intended and pious zeal against *the abuse and effects of the stage*, which he more directly discovered on the erection of a playhouse in Goodman's fields; the house in which the celebrated Garrick commenced his career. Relative to this dispute, we find the following passage:

'Mr. Collier, who had abjured the established church, found in one of its ministers, Mr. Bedford, a good second in his attempt to reform the stage, which involved him in a very brisk controversy with several of the greatest wits and ablest writers of the age; in which he acquitted himself with so much force and vivacity, that the most considerable of his antagonists, Dryden, Congreve, and Vanbrugh, were obliged not only to quit the field of battle, but to confess that they were vanquished; and though some of them did not do this with the best grace, yet, as their failing in point of manners ought to be attributed to the smart of their wounds, it is very far from reflecting on the merit of our author, whose animadversions actually produced both repentance and amendment, and *was* the original cause of that decorum which has been for the most part observed by the modern writers of dramatic poetry. Yet Mr. Bedford's share in this laudable controversy has remained hitherto unnoticed.'

This respectable man died in the year 1745; and tradition reports that his death was occasioned by an accidental fall, while making observations on the comet which appeared in that year.

In the list of Finsbury prebendaries, which begins about the year 1104, we particularly remark the account of Dr. Theophilus Aelmer, rector of Much Hadham, Herts, whom Strype records as a most worthy divine and excellent man; he died, it

is said, Jan. 1625, 'heroically closing his own eye-lids, and with these words in his mouth, "Let my people know that their pastor died undaunted, and not afraid of death. I bless my God, I have no fear, no doubt, no reluctancy, but a sure confidence in the sin-overcoming merits of Jesus Christ."—In the same catalogue, we observe also William Johnson, D. D. chaplain and sub-almoner to Charles II. who died in the year 1666: 'In his *Deus nobiscum*, a sermon preached on a great deliverance at sea, A. D. 1648, he relates that he was twice ship*wrackt*, and that he lived four days without any sustenance, and lay two nights and two days on a rock in the deep, &c." He was, Bishop Kennett tells us, at once the most witty and the most pious man living; for which account, we are referred to notes on the *Athenæ Oxonienses* in Mr. Gough's library.

Moor-fields and Finsbury furnish ample supplies for this volume, and the author has carefully and bountifully detailed them for the amusement and instruction of his readers. It is well known that the improvements, which within a few years have here been effected, are great and important; and the addition which has accrued, (and, if we be rightly informed, is still increasing,) to the Finsbury prebend and manor, is beyond all probable expectation or belief. Christopher Wilson, D. D. was the man who lived to reap the first-fruits of the projected meliorations. 'He was (says this writer) an able calculator, and possessed a persevering spirit, with a temper and manners of all others suited to soothe and harmonize the contentions of so fluctuating a body as the corporation in near 50 years intercourse. In tracing his benefits from authentic documents, it appears that he received more than 50,000 *l.* clear of all deductions, in his life-time, without the assistance of accumulating interest; and he charged this estate in his will with legacies to the amount of 50,000 *l.* more, which, on the authority of his executors, has proved ample, and will leave a very large residue.' He died, Bishop of Bristol, 19th April, 1792.

Dr. Denne's long register of benefactions to the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, composed in 1745, and here continued with remarks, forms many pages of this work. It is well known that Thomas Fairchild of this parish, gardener, in 1729 gave by his will 25 *l.* that from its produce a sermon might be preached annually on the afternoon of Whit-Tuesday, on 'the wonderful works of God in the creation:' this sum, we now find, has been increased to 100 *l.* the produce of which affords a sufficient and handsome acknowlegement to the preacher.—St. Mary Spital, or hospital and priory, is still remembered by the

the Spital sermons, antiently preached at the pulpit cross; which, we are told, stood at the north-east corner of Spital-square. We are here presented with a petition which, on the dissolution of the priory, was addressed by Sir Richard Gresham, during the time of his mayoralty (1537) to Henry VIII. beseeching him to bestow the lands belonging to this and other religious houses, on the corporation, for the relief and use of the poor, the sick, the vagrant, &c. The letter, transcribed from the original in the British Museum, is a curiosity. If it indicates somewhat of the servility of the time, it manifests also the writer's benevolence and goodness of heart, and appears to us well deserving of preservation. It is observed here, that 'Henry, nine years after the above request, and a short time before his death, founded St. Bartholomew's hospital anew.'—In the year 1592, the Spital seems to have been inhabited by Sir Horatio Palavicini, who was 'collector of the papal taxes in England, in the time of Queen Mary; on whose demise he abjured the Romish church, and retained the money due to the pontiff. Among the ancient charters in the British Museum, are Queen Elizabeth's letters patent declaring that Horatio Palavicini, a noble Genoese, had lent to the queen 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*'

Here we must finish our short account of this volume, which furnishes a variety of knowlege, especially for the inquisitive and exact antiquary. The author has been very laborious in his researches; and his style, though not free from defects, is on the whole very suitable to such a performance. Although we have not thought it necessary formally to detail its plan, which seems very proper, and accords with other works of the kind, the few hints and extracts which we have here offered will enable the reader to form some judgment concerning it; and we shall only add that it is accompanied by eight engravings. Hi.

ART. XVII. *Britain Preserved.* A Poem: in seven Books. 8vo. pp. 376. 6s. Boards. Murray and Co. 1800.

IN the introduction to this poem, the author remarks that, 'to accommodate modern names, manners, characters, and actions, to the higher species of poetry, is an undertaking new and singular.' In the next page, however, he recollects Addison's Campaign: but it is 'the only attempt that occurs to him, in our language, to adapt real and historical characters to the dignity of poetry in modern times.' The idea is certainly not new, nor has it been confined to Addison's Campaign. Actions worthy of record seldom pass unheeded by the

the muses; and some of our naval victories have been celebrated in highly polished numbers. We believe that the most happy instance, in our language, of real actions being made the subject of a regular poem, while most of the principal characters concerned were still living, is Dryden's poem of Absalom and Achithopel: but the use of fictitious names, in some degree, excludes it from the description of poetry mentioned by the present author. Indeed, attempts to celebrate remarkable actions in heroic verse, while they were yet modern, have probably been made in every age, and (we may add) in every country: for what inhabited country has not felt the influence of the muses?

The reader will be surprised to find that the principal subject of this poem, which is called '*Britain Preserved*,' is the loss of the American provinces. We will give the author's own words:

'The general design of the present poem, is, to represent the political state of the British empire at the breaking out of the American war.—To describe the *principal* actions and events of the war; and in these to concentrate the influence and effects of the whole.—To trace Britain to that low, and almost desperate state, in which the war left her; and from hence, her sudden and unexpected recovery, under Mr. Pitt's administration, to that uncommon degree of prosperity, at which she had arrived before the breaking out of the present disturbances in France: at which time it was really finished, though diffidence of being able to attract public attention has hitherto prevented its appearance.'

The writer acknowleges 'that he aimed at the style and manner of the higher species of poetry, and at least at unity of design; beyond these his principal concern was to follow truth and nature, with very little attention to rules or form.'—He has nevertheless, 'in order to elevate his subject,' introduced allegorical characters, and has assigned to them an agency.

The poem is divided into seven books. In the first, the author thus addresses the minister:

——— ———'O PITT, thy country's pride,
By whose auspicious counsels, firm pursu'd,
Again she reassumes her seat sublime;
With eye imperial awes the nations round,
And sits the arbiter of Europe's fate;
With thy propitious smile protect the Muse,
And her adventurous course, benignant, aid.'

These lines are, in the introduction, applied to 'the present prosperous state of the country;' the author's opinions respecting which we shall have occasion to notice. After the invocation and address, the business of the poem opens with a 'consultation of malignant demons on the fate of Britain.' 'The Evil

Evil Genius of Britain, who begins the debate, is made to depreciate his own cause; or rather ostentatiously to display the baseness of it, and to allow merit to the opposite.

> ‘ In superstition dire, and darkness, quench’d
> Each spark divine that fires the human breast,
> The race of men seem’d left our destin’d prey.
> In war and blood, rapine and ruthless deeds,
> For barbarous ages held our horrid reign,
> The prostrate world to all our rage resign’d.’

A confederate demon is praised for ‘ malignant smile.’ In a scene so out of nature, we will not say that this is unnatural, but it is ill-judged and ungraceful. Milton, from whom this consultation has been imitated, represents Satan asserting his virtues, and the justice of his cause:

> ——————— “ From this descent
> Celestial virtues rising, will appear
> More glorious and more dread than from no fall.”

These sentiments animate, and create interest; while those, which the Evil Genius of Britain is here made to deliver, produce the contrary effect. To these malignant demons, *Iberia* becomes a prey: but Britain accomplishes more than miracles, —impossibilities:

> ‘ In hopeless ruin sunk beyond retrieve;
> More glorious even from ruin see her rise;’

This is no slight achievement, especially from being ‘ sunk beyond retrieve’!

We give the following quotation to shew how the author, by an apt and ingenious simile, though not wholly unexceptionable, has stated the argument of the dispute between Great Britain and the American colonies:

> ‘ When the first mother in her bosom nurs’d
> Her helpless babe, and dandled on her knee;
> Nor yet divin’d, by conscious nature taught,
> That with increasing years it should increase
> In stature, and to manly vigour rise:
> With swaddling bands its tender limbs she bound,
> Its sinews lithe, and unknit muscles brac’d,
> And all the needful forms of nurture fix’d;
> Thus to the nurse’s watchful care consign’d,
> She thought a lasting regimen complete.
> If yet beyond her inexperienc’d thought,
> Or fondest hopes, she saw with daily growth
> Her thriving nursling rise, his rampant limbs
> Scorning restraint, their cramping bondage burst,
> Self-taught their native use and action claim:
> And thus in stature, strength, and fire of soul,
> To full maturity of manhood rise;

Must

Must still the swaddling bands be straiter bound,
Or leading-strings and go-cart still enjoin'd?
Piqu'd reason would deride the doting thought,
Nature, indignant, spurn the weak design,
The attempt ridiculous, abortive, vain.'

The writer manifests strong and illiberal prejudices against the people of the Northern American provinces, styling them

——— 'an abject generation———
From the seditious dregs of Britain sprung.'

The British army at Boston is called

'A fearless few by countless millions closed.'

The fortification of Bunker's Hill is laid to be

——'with ramparts high, as hills on hills
Heap'd horrid to the clouds'——

These are instances of exaggeration beyond what even the licence of poetry may excuse.

The author has indulged also in the liberty of coining new words. 'Profuse' is frequently used as a verb. 'His great mind *presagive* sees:'—'His each design entire *perspection* marks.' Metrical harmony is in general preserved, but many sentences are so constructed as to obscure the sense.

Altogether, the perusal of this poem has been more a labour to us than an amusement. It contains too much of high panegyric and allegory; which, whether weeds or flowers, are the least pleasant produce of the fields of Parnassus. There are also many personal allusions introduced, which ought to have been avoided; and allegory is occasionally made the vehicle for that purpose.—The title of the work is strangely supported. How is Britain preserved? She loses the American Provinces, and then comes the preservation. The last book commences after the signing of what the author terms 'The Peace inglorious,' when

——'with auspicious stars, and opening sky,
Pitt from his Prince's hand receives the helm:
A great, but dangerous trust; scarce laid the storm,
The strong tempestuous waves still raging high,
To save the shattered bark, a rescued wrack,
Scarce yet from treacherous pilots' hands secure.'

This is but scanty praise. After the storm has been laid, and the wreck rescued from treacherous pilots' hands, Pitt is called to save the shattered bark. Shattered indeed! if the greatest encouragement that the author can afford us, notwithstanding the preservation which he has sung, is the prospect that 'in spite of all the abuses of influence and corruption, our constitution may still hold out a little time longer, and be the vehicle

of some degree of freedom and happiness to some millions of the human species for a few years yet to come: and this indeed, without some very radical remedies, is the utmost that can be expected from it.'——Truly, we hope that the next poet, who shall undertake to preserve Britain, will allow a greater quantity of salt and spice to his pickle!

The appellation of *Columbia* is substituted for that of America: 'the present name,' the author observes, 'must be matter of regret, not more deservedly on account of its injustice to the first illustrious discoverer, than on account of its unaccommodating cadence in poetry, which renders it scarce [scarcely] capable of any situation in English verse.' He adds rather fantastically; 'what happy harmony in the names, Columbia, Columbina, or Columbiana; the very sound were sufficient to excite to Poetry!'

Keeping in mind the advice recommended by Swift, to "lie snug and hear what critics say," the writer has thought it 'advisable to reserve his name; at least till it may be seen what attention the poem may be thought to deserve.' We do not consign his work "to line a trunk;" nor, on the other hand, can we offer much encouragement. The plan, the title, the poetry, and the prose, are confused, and at variance with each other; and there is no abundance of that quality which most of all is necessary to *preserve* a poem, *i. e.* genuine poetic fire.

The author requests indulgence for a number of important typographical errors; *e. g.* Book 2. v. 545. *fright* for *flight;* B. 4. v. 571. *wailing sat* for *waiting fate;* page 326. line ult. *worst* for *most;* 362. l. 10. *Pabio* for *Pollio*; &c. &c.

Capt. B....y.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE,
For JULY, 1800.

MILITARY.

Art. 18. *A Letter to the Right Honourable William Windham*, on a partial Re-organization of the British Army. By Major-General J. Money. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Egerton. 1799.

IT must be highly gratifying to the writer of this letter, to find that many of his suggestions have already been adopted, although much still remains to be done. General Money insists that, in case of an invasion, we shall not derive the advantage which we seem to expect from our cavalry; that they are ill calculated to act in an inclosed country like England; and that, to render them really serviceable throughout a campaign, either at home or abroad, our dragoons ought to be organized and appointed like the French *chasseurs à cheval.* He dwells still more on our total want of a body of foot to oppose the enemy's riflemen and *chasseurs à pied;* a service to which our light infantry is in every respect inadequate. The surprize and death of General Braddock, the defeat and surrender of General Burgoyne,

Burgoyne, and the disastrous retreat through Holland in the winter of 1794, are chiefly attributed by General Money to the want of *proper* light troops.

The arms of the British light companies, we are here told, are cumbersome and defective, and the colour of the clothing is the worst possible:—for a sentry in red 'becomes a complete target to riflemen. A grand guard, or any advanced post in scarlet, are easily distinguished, and their numbers nearly ascertained at a great distance, even if they are posted in a wood; on the contrary, if they are cleathed in green, or dark brown, they are not discernible, but at a very short distance.' White accoutrements, and bright arms, are equally objectionable in this species of troops. The men are not sufficiently practised at firing with ball, to become good marksmen; and consequently, having no confidence in their own skill, they are too apt to throw away their fire at random. They are not taught to act independently; nor are they sufficiently practised in running and leaping, to get over an intersected country, of ten or twelve miles, with celerity and effect. The officers have no sooner learnt a little of their duty, than they are removed to the battalion, or grenadiers; instead of rising in their own particular line, as in foreign services, and in our artillery.

The arguments on these different heads are very forcibly given; and, as the General writes from experience, as well as from theory, and illustrates his positions by real actions, in most of which he himself bore a part, his pamphlet is both instructive and amusing. In considering his strictures, however, we rather think that, in several instances, we should have written in the past instead of the present tense: since government has seriously taken up the subject, and in publishing by authority *Regulations for the Exercise of Riflemen and Light Infantry*, the commander in chief has given a valuable introduction to the new system. General Money speaks in the handsomest manner of these *Regulations*, to which no name was affixed in the title-page: but we believe ourselves authorized to announce them as the work of Colonel Rodenberg, formerly of Hompesch's corps, now of the 60th regiment.

Art. 19. *Military Sketch*. 16°. 2s. Printed at Berkhamsted; sold by Murray, London. 1799.

This is a neat epitome of the King's *Regulations for the Cavalry*, as far as they relate to the exercise of a squadron. Some very sensible observations are added, respecting the equipment and proper application of yeomanry cavalry.

Art. 20. *Précis des Evènemens Militaires*. No. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. 8vo. Hamburgh, Perthes; London, Debrett.

An Epitome of Military Events, translated from the French periodical Work published at Hamburgh. Nos. I—IX. inclusive. 8vo. 19s. Egerton.

In the Appendix to our 30th vol. N. S. p. 1. we announced the original of this publication: but our account went no farther than No. IV. which came as low as July 1799. The work has been since translated, and we have now before us both the original and the translation; the former to No. X. and the latter to No. IX. the

one bringing accounts as far down as November 1799, and the other one month later. The undertaking is continued in the same superior style, and presents the same strong claims to the attention of the professional man, of the amateur, of the statesman, and of all such as would understand the nature of the present contest, the situations of the several parties engaged in it, and the peculiar modes in which it is carried on. We have seldom seen a periodical work of equal merit. There can be no doubt, therefore, that it will meet with ample encouragement.—The translation, as far as we have compared it, appears to have been executed not merely with fidelity and spirit, but with nicety and exactness.—No. X. has just appeared.

MEDICAL, &c.

Art. 21. *The Clinical Guide.* Part II. Containing, Surgery and Surgical Pharmacy. By William Nisbet, M. D. &c. 12mo. pp. 456. 5s. 6d. Boards. Johnson. 1799.

This compendium is in general tolerably accurate, and may be serviceable to country practitioners, who have little time and opportunity to consult larger systems of practice. We observe, however, a blameable omission in the section on ulcers; the author has not noticed the admirable practice of Mr. Baynton, which has rescued surgery from much of its opprobrium respecting intractable ulcers. We hope that Dr. N. will take an early opportunity of repairing this omission. We remarked also several other deficiencies, which it would be less important to specify.

In the pharmaceutical part, we were amused by the great quantities of ingredients ordered for the preparation of Mr. Cline's remedy against spasmodic obstruction in the urethra:

' ℞ Ferri Rubiginis, ℔ ss.
Acid Muriatic (pondere) ℔ iii
Sp. Vinos. rectificat. ℔ iii
' Dose, ten drops every ten minutes, till relief is obtained.'

The medicine, compounded in such bulk, would serve for all such cases of obstruction during half a century.

It is particularly incumbent on the compilers of abridgments, like the present, to lay before their readers every new mode of practice which has been sanctioned by respectable authority, but to distinguish carefully between ascertained facts and conjectures. This conduct Dr. N. has observed, in the instance of inoculation for the cow-pox: but we remark an expression, in which we conclude there is a mistake of the press, ' Time, he says, ' must determine the *veracity* of this practice.' The *utility* of the practice may yet remain undetermined, but that the practice exists is undoubtedly true.

Art. 22. *Observations on the Cure of the Curved Spine*, in which the Effect of Mechanical Assistance is considered. By James Earle, Esq. F.R.S. Surgeon to the King. Also, *An Essay on lessening the Effects of Fire on the Human Body.* By the Same. 8vo. pp. 125. 4s. Boards. Johnson. 1799.

In the first of these two essays, which are bound up together, Mr. Earle suggests the necessity of using proper mechanical contrivances,

trivances, to remedy those curvatures of the spine which remain, even after the favourable action of issues, or setons. The particular machine used by Mr. Earle is not described, but he renders its utility sufficiently probable.

In the treatise on burns and scalds, the author recommends the application of ice to the burnt parts. We apprehend that a more useful mode of practice has been pointed out by Mr. Kentish, in the use of the caustic volatile alkali. Mr. Earle's reasoning on this subject is rather of an obsolete kind: he supposes a permanent accumulation of heat in the part, which is inconsistent with all the known laws of the propagation of heat. If there be any actual increase of heat in a burnt part, it must depend, like that of a phlegmon, on increased action of the vessels.

We use this freedom in our remarks, because the sanction of so respectable a name as that of the present author becomes dangerous, when it is extended to any doubtful opinion or practice. Fer.

Art. 23. *A Letter to Mr. Ogden*, Surgeon, in Ashton-under-Line, pointing out some of the Misrepresentations of himself and his Coadjutor, Mr. Simmons, relative to the Case of Elizabeth Thompson, upon whom the Cæsarean Operation was lately performed, in the Lying-in Hospital of this Town, and containing some Remarks upon their Conduct in this Case. By G. Tomlinson. 8vo. 1s. Clarke, Manchester; Vernor, London. 1799.

We are sorry to find that the spirit of personal resentment, which we have already had occasion to censure in the conduct of the present dispute, is too prevalent in the letter before us. It contains little else than a violent invective against two of the opponents of the Cæsarean Operation, and in a style which does no great credit to the author's abilities.

We observe only two passages worthy of notice; the first occurs at p. 13.

'During the continuance of a deplorable labour, like this, attended with most excruciating pains, it is not in the power of an accoucheur to say positively, whether the increased heat, thirst, pain, accelerated pulse, and other symptoms, arise from the contractions of the uterus alone; or from these, combined with contusion, or inflammation of its cervix. The presence of inflammation, or such a degree of contusion as threatens to induce gangrene, most undoubtedly, would render the operation less likely to terminate favourably, with regard to the mother. But they would not by any means constitute a contra-indication to it.'

We cannot suffer this doctrine to pass unreproved: it is contrary to the first rules of surgery, and, if adopted, must lead to the most fatal consequences. There is, indeed, a great fallacy in stating the difficulty to arise *during the continuance* of labour; for, in the case of the unfortunate woman Thompson, the operation was performed almost *at the commencement* of labour; when there could be little trouble in distinguishing between the genuine appearances of labour, and accessory symptoms. Indeed, in p. 15, the author observes,

'From the state of the poor woman, as described by yourself and Mr. Simmons, previously to her removal in the cart to Manchester,

there does not appear to have been any material inflammation of the uterus, or very considerable contusion; but, before the operation was performed, such a degree of injury appears to have been induced by the removal and labour pains as occasioned an extensive, and mortal gangrene of the inferior portion of that organ.'

The latter part of this sentence is evidently a gratuitous assumption, which is rendered somewhat doubtful by a new retractation on the part of Mr. Wood respecting the "Further Statement." Mr. Tomlinson says; 'It certainly contains *some* new matter, but the only instance in which the "Further Statement" *appears* at all contradictory of Mr. Wood's account is this: In the former it is stated that "*no* inflammation existed." In the latter, that there was very little appearance of inflammation, either of the peritonæum or intestines. And I am authorized, by Mr. Wood, to affirm that there were no appearances, which he will take upon him to say were unequivocally inflammatory.'—It looks ill that Mr. W. has been again forced to correct his first narrative, in a second very material point: *very little* inflammation certainly implies *some actual* inflammation. There appears, altogether, an over-anxiety to accommodate the representation of facts, to meet the objections which have been urged against the operation. In a court of law, the validity of evidence would be materially affected by such prevarication; and it cannot fail to weaken the confidence of a court of literature or of medicine, in the testimony of the defenders of this practice.—We have received, at the same time with this pamphlet, a letter from Mr. Simmons to Mr. Ogden, containing remarks on the "Further Statement" of their opponents: but, having already given our opinion of that paper, we must decline to pursue this disagreeable controversy. Fer.

Art. 24. *A General View of the Nature and Objects of Chemistry*, and of its Application to Arts and Manufactures. By William Henry. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Johnson. 1799.

This pamphlet contains the introductory lecture to a course of chemistry, delivered by Mr. Henry, at Manchester. It is written with great neatness and precision, and affords a very respectable testimony of the author's abilities. D.o

Art. 25. *Observations on the History and Cause of Asthma;* and a brief Review of "A practical Enquiry on disordered Respiration;" in a Letter to Robert Bree, M.D. the Author of that Work. By George Lipscomb, Surgeon, at Birmingham. 8vo. pp. 108. 3s. Johnson. 1800.

This publication, notwithstanding its promise, contains merely an attack on Dr. Bree's Enquiry. Some of the observations may be just, but they are so minute as to assume a captious appearance; and the strictures on Dr. Bree's language are certainly conveyed with an unnecessary degree of severity. After our large account of the Doctor's work in the Review for May last, it is needless to repeat our opinion concerning the style and arrangement of it: but we should not have expressed ourselves in the manner of Mr. Lipscomb.

In p. 89, Mr. L. sneers at Dr. Bree's account of *acid perspiration*: but, if he will consult Dr. Wilson's book on febrile diseases, (see M.

Rev. for January last,) on the subject of sediment in the urine, he will find ample proof of the fact. It is not indeed peculiar to asthma, nor to any morbid state of the body.

We are sorry to learn, from Mr. Lipscomb's preface, that he has enemies, who have succeeded in lessening his professional engagements. Lest we should be deemed desirous of adding to his uneasiness, we shall decline any farther examination of his criticisms. Fer.

Art. 26. *A short Account of the Infectious Malignant Fever*, as it appeared at Uxbridge, and its Vicinity, in the Summer and Autumn of the Year 1799; with a Detail of the good Effects of Yeast, and Vital Air, in the different Stages of that Disorder. By a Medical Practitioner. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Newbery. 1799.

The fever described in this pamphlet appears to have been the common Scarlatina, but to have been accompanied, in some instances, with a dark-coloured eruption, and gangrenous sloughs in the tonsils.

The efficacy of yeast is not here established by sufficient evidence; since it appears that tonic and stimulant remedies were employed at the same time, to which the favourable events might be imputed, exclusively of the yeast.—The trials with what the author supposed to be oxygen are liable to a stronger objection. This process consisted merely in throwing nitre on some live coals in a chafing-dish; which produced a white, thick cloud, most certainly not consisting of pure oxygen, but combined with nitrous gas.

A case is mentioned, towards the conclusion of the pamphlet, in which dropsical symptoms supervened, as they frequently do, to the disease. They were removed by the use of digitalis, calomel, and oxymel of squills: but we must observe that the author's dose of digitalis, (about three drachms of the infusion, every three hours, for a child of three years old,) was so large, that it could only be warranted by success. Much caution is surely necessary, in administering so powerful a remedy, at all ages. Do

Art. 27. *Some few Cases and Observations on the Treatment of Fistula in Ano, Hæmorrhage, Mortification, the Venereal Disease, and Strictures of the Urethra.* By John Andree, M. D. &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Nicol. 1799.

We observe little that is worthy of particular notice in these cases. The affusion of cold water was found, by Dr. Andree, to put a speedy stop to a violent hæmorrhage from the anus. A well-informed student will meet with nothing new in the rest of the work; which is very neatly printed, and forms a handsome pamphlet. Do

Art. 28. *A short Introduction to the Knowledge of Gaseous Bodies.* By Dr. A. N. Scherer, &c. Translated from the German. 8vo. pp. 110. 2s. 6d. Treppass. 1800.

This is a kind of text-book, designed for the mixed audience who attend the lectures of Dr. Scherer, at Weimar. The translator has prefixed a sketch of the history of chemistry, in which he has thought it proper to omit the name of Priestley. Could this be owing to ignorance? We can scarcely deem it possible that an Englishman should forget Dr. P.'s merits in writing on *this subject*.

The author's sketch is correctly and perspicuously drawn; and we must add, in justice to the translator, that the notes which he has occasionally subjoined, and some additions which he has made to the tables, evince a thorough acquaintance with chemistry. Fer.

RELIGIOUS.

Art. 29. *A Letter to three converted Jews, lately baptized and confirmed in the Church of England.* By the Rev. William Jones, M.A. F.R.S. 8vo. 1s. Rivingtons. 1799.

It is a circumstance which affords peculiar satisfaction to the pious mind of the writer of this letter, that the three Jews, who were converted to Christianity, found their way into the asylum of the church of England. This leads him, with singular exultation and triumph, to enlarge on the soundness of this part of the Christian church; more sound, however, as he acknowleges with concern, in its profession than in its discipline.

'On one side of it, (he says,) we see the errors and usurpations of the church of Rome; on the other, the lamentable divisions of the sectaries; who are to be peaceably admonished of that certain ruin which division must sooner or later bring upon the Christian world.' He congratulates the happy proselytes on their admission into a church governed by bishops, 'of whom we know the succession to these days, down to bishops of our own time;' and this must undoubtedly be the occasion of great joy to persons having abandoned their attachment to Aaron: who, (as Mr. Jones observes,) though a high priest, 'was no universal bishop.'

Although Mr. Jones cannot indulge a hope that any of his efforts will have effect on the body of the Jews, nevertheless he does not give up the cause in despair: but, interesting these new converts in the benevolent attempt to enlighten their brethren, he furnishes them with 'a new sort of evidence, which Jews are not prepared to answer or evade.' This evidence is that of *signs*; 'such as our Saviour himself gave them from the scripture of his own future resurrection. He gave them the sign of the prophet Jonah, 'swallowed for three days into the belly of a sea-monster, and cast up alive upon the land.' The proper application of this evidence, as he conceives, will detect their errors, and prove the means of their conversion: but even this will be altogether unavailing, ''till God shall open their eyes.'

Of the errors of the Jews, Mr. Jones gives the following summary:—'That God had promised to them in their father Abraham the possession of the land of Canaan; that is, the enjoyment of this present world; and that they were to serve him with this expectation. This was their first and greatest error: the foundation of all the rest. For from hence it followed, that the kingdom of their Messiah was to be a kingdom of this world: and as Jesus of Nazareth did not affect such a kingdom, but declined it, they concluded he could not be the person; and that God had shewed it, by leaving him to be despised, persecuted, and put to a shameful death. Concerning themselves they thought, that as God had chosen them for his people, they should never fall away, and be separated from him. That their law and their temple being intended for perpetuity, would never be abolished. And, lastly, that the church of God and its privileges could

could not be extended to the Gentiles, and that the Gentiles would never be taken into it.'—Having stated the fundamental errors of the Jews, he proceeds, in a very regular mode of arrangement, to refute them. He expresses his zeal in favour of the unbelieving Jews in general, as well as for the perseverance of the new converts; who were not only baptized, but confirmed by a bishop whose character stands high in our estimation, and whom we are disposed to respect and honour on this account more than for his indisputable succession.

We wish, however, that Mr. Jones's benevolence and candour had been more comprehensive; of their limitation, the following paragraph affords no very agreeable specimen:

Speaking of the Jews, he says: 'Like Cain, and for the same crime, the murder of a righteous brother, they have been fugitives and vagabonds, not at Damascus or Babylon, but *in the earth;* scattered over all the world; and with a mark set upon them to distinguish them from all other people: not but that the Turks have the same mark; and very properly; for they are to be considered as Jewish heretics: and our Unitarians, who are of the same stock, ought to have the same mark.'

*** Since this article was written, we have seen in the papers an account of the death of Mr. Jones. **Re.s.**

Art. 30. *Scripture the only Guide to Religious Truth.* A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Society of Baptists in York, in relinquishing the popular Systems of Religion, from the Study of the Scriptures. By D. Eaton. 8vo. 2s. Johnson, &c. 1800.

Does knowlege of the world mean a knowlege of the opinions, usages, ruling passions, pursuits, habits, and manners of its inhabitants? If it does, then those who pride themselves most on it possess the least of it. What do our men of fashion know of the several tribes of religionists that are among us? Very little more than they do of the Talapoins of Japan, the Bonzes of China, or the Guebres who wander in the Penjab.

How many of our countrymen deem chearfulness to be sin, reason a fallacious faculty little to be regarded or trusted, and moral character a thing of mean value! They derive their sole happiness from religious rapture; the faculty which they cultivate is faith; and that on which they pride themselves is their sense of their own vileness!

We learn from the author before us, that a society of persons in inferior life, in the city of York, who were of the description just stated, have changed their sentiments in consequence of studying the scriptures.

From the high ground on which methodism has reared its standard, and erected its fortress,—from the hill of the elect,—these pilgrims represent themselves as setting out. After various peregrinations, they are now stationed in the low and gay vale which forms the territory of the respectable disciples of the reformer of Cracow; and they intimate such a liking to the spot, as leads them to the conclusion that they are fixed, no more to strike their tents.—Whatever offence their tenets may give to some readers, every impartial man will own, and every good man will applaud, the love of truth, the honest intentions, and the zeal for virtue, which actuate these well-meaning persons.

The

The society professes to have derived its present tenets from the study of the scriptures: but we discern clear proofs that it studied them with the assistance of certain late celebrated writings. We would take from none the liberty of chusing their guides, and we blame none for preferring one set of leaders to another: but we think that it would have been more ingenuous in this primitive society, to have acknowleged the helps of which it had availed itself. Jo.

Art. 31. *A few Observations on the Expedience of Parliamentary Interposition*, duly to explain the Act of William and Mary, commonly called "The Tolerating Act." By the Rev. Edward Barry, M.D. 8vo. 1s. Pridden.

Dr. Barry offers this little pamphlet as an Appendix to his "Friendly Call to a new Species of Dissenters," noticed by us in our Review for January last, p. 104.: but we cannot say that we have perused it with equal satisfaction, nor that we deem it well calculated either to conciliate or to convince. It is written with an apparent view of irritating. What is commonly called The Toleration Act, (it is so called by Burn, whom Dr. Barry quotes,) is here styled, even in the title, "The *tolerating* Act;" and the ministers of his new separatists are treated with some degree of derision. Setting aside, however, all regard to little expressions, which weigh nothing in the argument, we object altogether to the measure proposed by Dr. Barry. The Toleration Act ought not to be rashly invaded. It is difficult to draw the line between one class of dissenters and another; and however Dr. B. may profess a respect for the body of protestant dissenters, the explanation which he proposes would be accompanied almost unavoidably with such restrictions, as must materially change the nature of an act from which the most happy consequences have arisen. The very measure which he recommends clearly proves that he is not acquainted with the true principles of religious liberty. All rash and intemperate dissent from the established church ought to be discouraged: but this had better be effected by argument in writing or discourse:—to invoke parliamentary interposition will be pregnant with mischief. Is it not a flimsy pretext for altering the Toleration Act, that there is a new species of dissenters?—It is to be presumed, however, that parliament will not listen to idle pleas for invading this act. In the comprehensive view which the legislature must take of dissenters, it will be difficult and distressing to make distinctions. The law as it is has been found beneficial, and requires no explanation. Mo.

Art. 32. *Why are you a Churchman?* A plain Question answered, in a Dialogue between Mr. Fitz Adam and John Oakley. 12mo. 4d. Hatchard.

The common reply to this question would be, Because my father and mother were so before me: but the object of this little pamphlet is to furnish the churchman with a more rational and satisfactory answer, viz. because I prefer an *established* church;—because I see the mischiefs arising from the *guilt* of separation, (*quære*, is not this rather too strong a term, and may not its application to the separatist both prompt and justify persecution?)—because the church is an excellent

one,

one, formed on the original apostolic model; because its ministers are duly educated and lawfully appointed; because it displays a liberal and unpersecuting spirit; and, lastly, because it provides in the best manner for the worship of Christ, the preaching of his word, and the administration of his sacraments.

These are the reasons for being a sound churchman: but, lest an attachment to the mere system should be mistaken for religion itself, the author of the Dialogue (Mr. Drewitt, of Chedder) reminds the querist, that it is possible to be a zealous churchman and not a *true Christian*. Moy.

Art. 33. *The Duty of Churchwardens respecting the Church.* By John Napleton, D. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford. 12mo. 1s. Rivingtons.

Were each parish in the kingdom to present their churchwardens, on being chosen to the office, with one of these manuals of their duty, it would be a shilling well bestowed. Till this hint be adopted, the clergy should supply the want of such a directory, by an occasional *charge* to the new churchwarden. Do

POETIC *and* DRAMATIC.

Art. 34. *A Poetical Review of Miss Hannah More's* "Strictures on Female Education," in a Series of Anapestic Epistles. By Sappho Search. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Hurst.

It matters not whether this poetical reviewer does or does not possess *a pair of breeches:* he or she has something better; judgment and pleasantry. If the anapestic or *sledge-hammer* measure, as it is called, moves sometimes rather clumsily, we are abundantly compensated by the good sense and discrimination which are drawn out on this poetical anvil. Sappho animadverts with freedom on Mrs. Hannah More's Strictures. Commendation is bestowed; and the objections, also, which persons of liberal and enlightened sentiments have made to certain parts of Mrs. More's late work, are given with sprightliness: in an instance or two, perhaps, some will say, with acrimony. Reviewers, like judges in courts of law, should reason without passion: but *poetical judges* must not be supposed to be chained down by so frigid a rule. They will be animated, and "*rise to faults*" which we critics in prose shall be called dull and stupid, if we "dare to mend." Let it suffice, then, for us to say that Miss Sappho differs in opinion with Mrs. H. More on many points; and that the discussion of the subject of *natural corruption* may serve as a specimen of the reasoning, and of the poetry, in these epistles:

'The Passions are ponies, high-mettled and strong,
Which whirl us thro' life's dusty road all along;
Drunk or sober, sits Reason, with reins in his hand,
The steeds wing'd with fire, which he has to command;
No wonder they often, then, gallop away,
Thro' thick, and thro' thin, from the right road astray:
Their prancings and caperings produce, sometimes, ill;
But take out the horses,—the coach then stands still.

'Those gloomy Divines, who pretend they've a call,
Vociferate loud, *kill these steeds one and all:*

While

While one of them lives, you can never do well,
The weakest will drag you to sin, and to h—l.
' But this, my dear Sister, is wrong and absurd;
No doctrine like this, was e'er taught by our Lord.
' Each thing, that feels life, in the forest or lawn,
The lion, the tiger, the lamb, and the fawn;
Each bird, and each insect that floats on the gale;
Each thing in the water, the minew, and whale;
Each reptile, and worm, and each tree, and each flower,
Each metal, and stone, is possessed of a power;
Whatever their habits, where'er their resort,
To pursue, or attract, what will yield them support.
' So, man, by dame nature, is form'd and inclin'd,
And has something in common with each varied kind;
By attraction, and fibres, he lives, 'till at length,
To suck the sweet sap of the breast, he gains strength.
' In this stage of existence, self-love, at first slow,
But, stronger and stronger, must, every day, grow:
Depriv'd of the breast, as he's weak and can't rise
To search for his food, he sends forth plaintive cries:
A nurse, by this horrible doctrine now spoil'd,
For its *natural corruption*, would beat the poor child:
But, let HANNAH say, when corruption and sin,
In this crescent animal, first did begin?—
' As the babe grows up stronger, its powers must unfold;
Of each thing in its reach, it begins to lay hold;
For *self-love* now prompts it, amusement to seek,
And to search after knowledge before it can speak.
It knocks down the tea-cups, it mangles poor flies,
And, if you're not guarded, will poke out your eyes.
Oh! shocking! most shocking! are all its sad ways!
What *natural corruption of heart* it betrays!
Oh! EVE! and Oh! ADAM! what have you not done?
Nought, nought, but corruption's entail'd on your son.
' With orthodox passion, the nurse is on fire;
To whip out corruption is all her desire.
Some twitchings of nature, she feels at her heart,
Which soften her temper, bid passion depart;
She just shakes her head, pats the child on the hand:
Yet, why that is done, it does not understand:
That insects have feeling it cannot suppose;
And it tears a poor fly, as it would tear a rose.'

The *baby-balls* are vindicated against Mrs. More's harsh reprobation, in a little playful ode which thus concludes:

' Rouse the echoes of the hall,
With your sportive *baby-ball;*
Foot it nimbly on the floor;
Nor heed the carping HANNAH MORE.'—

With strokes of satire, as we have already observed, testimonies of approbation are here blended: and it is confessed, as may very safely be asserted, that there are pages in the "Strictures" which deserve to be written 'in bright letters of gold.'

Art.

Art. 35. *Pandolfo Attonito!* or Lord Galloway's Poetical Lamentation on the Removal of the Arm-Chairs from the Pit at the Opera-House! With a Preface and some Remarks by the Editor. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Becket. 1800.

In order to enable our country readers to understand the occasion of this pamphlet, it may be necessary to insert the following *Argument* of it:

'A month or two ago, Lord Galloway came to the Opera, and on the Pit-door near the Orchestra being opened, he perceived, to his confusion and astonishment, that a long Bench was substituted in the place of *the Row of* ARM-CHAIRS at the bottom of the Pit, the principal or central of which he had filled for so many nights with discernment and dignity, and to the general satisfaction of every person present. His Lordship conceiving, rather hastily, that this measure was intended as a personal slight to himself, retired disconcerted, without taking his seat; and, as he is a votary of the Muses, (is supposed to have) penned the following Lamentation, which he sent to Lord Salisbury the next day, and recovered his wonted good humour, cheerfulness, and gayety.'

The author of this temporary and local attempt at ridicule seems to want the most essential ingredient for pieces of pleasantry—HUMOUR. His hand is heavy; he can be coarse, call names, and point out personal defects: but he has not the power of obtaining a single smile, at least from our rigid muscles. He triumphs that the difficulty, which the public will find in discovering him, will be as great as that of unmasking the author of Junius, The Heroic Epistle, the Pursuits of Literature, &c.—but we believe that his secret will be more secure from indifference to the inquiry, than from ingenuity of concealment.

From the quantity of untranslated Italian in this publication, we might have thought that it had been manufactured by *Badini*, not from the *badinage* which it contains, but the scurrility; had not that opera Drawcansir been gathered to his fathers, and the piece been too dull even for the translator of an opera.

The preface, exceeding in length the poem itself, will probably excite in the successors of Sancho Pança, the proverbial exclamation: "great cry and little wool;" and, by the readers of Hudibras, the many-mouthed bard will probably be complimented for his learning, by allowing that

> "When he pleas'd to shew't, his speech
> In loftiness of sound was rich;
> A *Babylonish dialect*,
> Which learned pedants much affect;
> It was a party-colour'd dress
> Of patch'd and py-ball'd languages."——

All the opera-performers of merit ought seriously to lament the loss of so excellent a *Chair*-man of the *conoscente* bench, as the good-natured Peer who is made the hero of this piece; whose warm and animating applause not only excites enthusiasm in others, but stimulates a double exertion and ambition in the performers, to merit the approbation with which they are honoured.

The best and only intelligible stanza in this publication is the last which we shall insert for the honour of the author and his noble hero:

' Yet though, reduc'd by Taylor's pranks,
I sit confounded *in the ranks*,
Good Humour's still my own;
Still shall I breathe in rapt'rous trance,
" Eternal be the Song and Dance,
THE OPERA, AND THE THRONE!"

Dr B.

Art. 36. *Beaumaris Bay*, a Poem: with Notes descriptive and explanatory; Particulars of the Druids, Founders of some of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, the Families descended from them, and Quotations from the Bards: with an Appendix containing an Account of the Battle of Beaumaris in 1648, and the Taking of the Castle. 8vo. pp. 56. 2s. 6d. Sael and Co. 1800.

The appearance of this poem, which contains more annotation than text, may lead the reader to suppose that it is framed on the model of a late production; which obtained much of its fame and circulation, perhaps, from no nobler cause than the private scandal which it retailed. Against this style of book-making we must be allowed to protest, for it is both inconvenient and barbarous. The resemblance, however, between the two works does not go beyond the external structure; since the poem now before us contains nothing which violates the peace of society, or the laws of honor and good-breeding. Here the sanctuary of private life is not invaded; here no shaft is aimed at amiable characters; here no coarse ribaldry is directed against attainments liberal in themselves, and which have been laudably and successfully employed on works which do not merely concern national improvement and gratification, but in which the national honor is very properly considered as deeply interested; here occur no malignant attempts to detract from illustrious merit, no fantastic endeavours to sink the giant into the dwarf, and to raise the dwarf into the giant. We have nothing of this kind to lay to the charge of the present writer: on the contrary, we have been so much conciliated by the amiable temper, the liberal views, and the many excellent qualities which he displays, that we are inclined to waive the critic's privilege of animadverting; and we shall only advise him to render himself farther acquainted with the nature of figurative style, and with the niceties of the language in which he writes, and to copy the accuracy at the same time that he attempts the flights of great writers. We would not discourage so promising a candidate for poetic fame; and we are persuaded that he possesses some of the divine *awen* which inspired the martyred bards of his country.

We know not which our worthy Cambrian fellow-subjects love most, rhyme or pedigree: but, as we are inclined to believe that the latter is most attractive of them, we can assure them that the notes to the present poem will furnish them with a rare and plentiful dish, while the text will answer the purpose of seasoning.

To Cambrian readers in general, and particularly to such as are acquainted with the scene which is the subject of the poem, this effort

effort of the Muse, we doubt not, will prove highly acceptable. We think that the author is very competent to the task of illustrating the antiquities of Cambria; and we should be glad to learn that he was so engaged.

Jo..s.

Art. 37. *Epistle from the Marquis de la Fayette to General Washington.* 8vo. pp. 32. 2s. Longman and Rees. 1800.

The candour and liberal spirit of this writer intitle him to great praise. He allows to Necker and La Fayette those upright intentions, which the outrageous party-spirit of this age has often refused them; and his praise of America and Washington pleased us the more, because we found him an ardent lover of his own country, a sanguine friend of Old England.

Though, however, we must applaud the manner in which the writer states his sentiments on the subject of the French Revolution, we cannot subscribe to them. We recollect our own feelings when that event took place; we thought that it was a work of patriotism, an acquisition to liberty, and a gain to humanity; and its ill fate does not incline us to censure those of its leaders whom we believe to have entertained the best views, and to have been men of integrity. We speak of it in its first stage.

The praise here bestowed on this country is in our opinion due to it. La Fayette is supposed thus to address it:

'Hail sacred source of energy divine!
Around whose standard gath'ring states combine.
Hail sacred source, whence willing nations draw
Religion, order, liberty, and law,
With all those virtues, friendly to mankind,
Which grace, adorn, and elevate the mind.
'Firm on her rock, see Britain's genius stand,
And spread her guardian arms o'er many a land!
Whilst conquering navies, every sail unfurl'd,
Spread freedom's banners o'er a grateful world.
See, safe encircled by her guardian tide!
She scorns the rage of innovating pride;
And, true to nature's great primæval plan,
Maintains the duties, not the rights of man,
Duties which bound us, ere those rights began;
Fantastic rights, which lure the giddy throng,
And, frantic, keep them ever in the wrong.
'From Britain sprung, from her you caught the flame,
O CHIEF! of freedom's all inspiring name;
That sacred flame, whose genial influence warms
The stormy north, and all its rage disarms;
With whose blest beams each fervid bosom glows
Midst Georgia's tepid swamps, and Apalachian snows.
''Twas freedom led your sires in days of yore,
To dare the dangers of a savage shore;
'Twas freedom lately called you to combine
Around her sacred violated shrine.
And, glorious guilt! a parent's rage withstood,
His lifted hand withheld from infant blood,

Taught

Taught you in peace, a sacred frame to rear,
Which Greece might envy, and old Rome revere.'

Few will refuse to join in the following tribute of praise to the American Hero:

' But thus, whilst freedom's various charms combine
To bless the people, what reward is thine?
Thou, who thro' life's revolving scenes hast stood,
First with the great, and noblest with the good;
What glorious meed shall grateful states bestow?
What laurels worthy to adorn thy brow?
' The pomp of power, the pageantry of state,
And all the baubles of the vulgar great,
Thy soul disdains: More precious to thy ear,
Than sounding titles, is the voice sincere
Of hallow'd friendship; dearer to thy heart,
Affection's notes, than all the pride of art.'

Men of this temper reflect credit on the Government which they support. It has been matter of regret to us that we have lately had to charge with the want of it, in too many instances, those who most pride themselves on their loyalty and their love of their country. Jo.

Art. 38. *The Wise Man of the East;* or, the Apparition of Zoroaster, the Son of Oromases, to the Theatrical Midwife of Leicester-Fields. A Satirical Poem. By Thomas Dutton, A.M. 8vo. pp. 74. 2s. 6d. Symonds. 1800.

Though Mr. Dutton has disclaimed all intention of offending the lady whose comedy is here ridiculed, [in a strain which can neither be reckoned verse nor prose,] yet we think that there is a great want of delicacy in his criticism. Mrs. Inchbald is intitled, by her sex and her talents, to protection from malevolent attacks; and our aid shall not be withholden. On this occasion, we are entirely free from the imputation of partiality, because we have laughed without scruple at the follies of the German drama, whenever our duty required us to notice those theatrical monsters:—but we must ever disapprove satire, like the present, in which a respectable woman is singled out by name, and treated with unsparing severity, for supposed errors in poetical taste. It is true that in poetry, as in common life, a certain degree of grace and manner will procure indulgence for serious faults: but Mr. Dutton is not furnished with this defence; instead of the *Lothario*, he is the *Fungoso* of satire, always falling short of the fine gentleman whom he imitates. He has, indeed, opened his career most inauspiciously, by breaking Priscian's head in his title page, in the following alteration from Virgil;

" *Heu mihi! qualis erat! quantum mutata!*"

After this breach of the peace, we cannot wonder at any farther riotous and unjustifiable proceedings; which must infallibly end in conducting this unruly Parnassian buck to the round-house. It would be better to go to sleep himself, and let his readers do the same, over some moral rhimes, than to rouse us peaceable critics with this disagreeable bawling.

In

In justice to Mr. D., however, we shall here give a specimen of his performance:

'Nor can I, Madam, more your hero prize,
Your *cunning-man*—I cannot call him *wise!*
Ill were that name bestow'd, where whim and freak
A childish soul an idiot's brain bespeak;
One, who from mere caprice must pass for dead;
And leaves his injur'd friend to beg his bread!
Who nearly brings to an untimely end
His own, and eke the offspring of his friend!
Who, like grimalkin scenting out a mouse,
Dodges his hopeful son from house to house:
On trifling causes, still renews his search;
But when most wanted leaves him in the lurch!
Then lastly, in the very nick of time;
The lady mad; the son involv'd in crime;
The elder *Metlands* raving for despair,
And ensign *Charles* for—*Ruth*, the quaker fair!
Closes the farce, by throwing off disguise;
Bids *Ellen*, like himself, from death arise!
And wedlock's Gordian-knot between two couples ties.
But whether Dad avows himself too late?
Whether the son restores the sire's estate?
Or keeps it—now that Dad bestows a bride—
For *lyings-in* and *christenings* to provide?
The drama says not—nor can I decide.'

To this we shall add the conclusion of the harangue; which, according to the prevailing fashion, is delivered by a ghost.

'Thus, Madam, as becomes an honest mind,
I've freely censur'd, and the cause assign'd.
I hope – relying on your well-known sense—
My rigid candour will not give offence.
For nothing farther from my thoughts can swerve,
Than to offend, where most I wish to serve.
'Tis now for you—and shall your plea succeed
To prove me wrong, I'll gladly "Guilty" plead.'

If this solemn figure had been styled the Ghost of Criticism, we should scarcely have thought him qualified to decide on the infant's library. Fer.r

Art. 39. *Paul's First and Second Epistles to the Dearly Beloved the Female Disciples* or Female Students of Natural Philosophy in Anderson's Institution, Glasgow. By a Student of Divinity in the University. 8vo. Pamphlet. Glasgow.

St. Paul was not more averse to women speaking in the church, than this poetical Paul is to their appearing as students in the lecture-room of natural philosophy; instances of which, we are told, were not uncommon at Glasgow:

'When lovely woman quits her proper sphere,
Begins to argue, menace, domineer,
And study different systems, which perplex
And warp the mind, she loses half her sex.'

There may be some truth in this, and it is not an unfair subject of satire: but, if the fair sex are to be *cut up*, it should be done with keenness and elegance. It should not be performed by one who makes *telescope* rhime to *top;* and whose Muse is so vulgar as to talk of doing '*a deal of harm*,' of a lady's being '*no better than she should have been*,' of '*stopping in time*,' of spreading '*more than could be wished*,' &c. &c.

Art. 40. *More Kotzebue! the Origin of my own Pizarro, a Farce.* Minor-Rosciad, or Churchillian Epistle, from Dick to Jack. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Crosby and Letterman. 1799.

We opened this poem with small expectations of pleasure from the promise of *More Kotzebue*, which the title page holds out: but, to give the devil his due, this is worse trash than ever issued from the German *Spin-huys;* it is a home-made specimen of *Blackguard*. We hope that the author will receive no encouragement to bring any more stuff of the same kind to market.

Art. 41. *The Red-Cross Knights*. A Play, in Five Acts. As performed at the Theatre-Royal, Hay-Market. Founded on the Robbers of Schiller. By J. G. Holman. 8vo. pp. 68. 2s. Cawthorn, &c. 1799.

The moral of the *Robbers* having appeared objectionable to the licencer, Mr. Holman exchanged the Banditti for the Red-Cross Knights; who, in the eyes of the impartial philosopher, will perhaps not make a much better figure. The commutation, however, procured a representation for Mr. Holman's drama; and the very loyal sentiments, which he has substituted for the anarchical notions of the German original, must have contributed greatly to the favourable reception of the piece. We should have been extremely pleased, if Mr. H. had been equally successful in reverting to the old energy and correctness of the Drama, as by critical law established; the permanence of which has been so seriously threatened by the modern rage for German innovation: but, even with the assistance of all the improving pomp of chivalry, the alterations before us are rather insipid. They are the *caput mortuum* of an explosion; the cartridge-paper of a burnt-out squib; and they afford a fresh example of the little benefit which our language derives from the Teutonic stage. We should imagine, indeed, that our dramatists were deprived both of invention and judgment, by some intellectual palsy, if we were to judge of the power of production by the plays actually brought forwards: but we suppose that no writer of good taste will attempt to succeed on the stage, till the present barbarous exhibitions shall be discouraged. While the public taste is childish and capricious, no one would trust a precious manuscript within its reach.

Though Mr. Holman has omitted much of Schiller, he has retained one phrase which has often offended our ears in versions from the German. We allude to the exclamation, "Thunder of heaven." There may be more propriety in the use of this expression by Mr. H. because he must know the composition of *terrestrial thunder:* but it will appear a pleonasm to general readers. There is another German figure, which might be employed with more brilliancy, because

because it is not confined to the *brutum fulmen.* "*Thunder and lightning*" might remind some old-fashioned people of a camblet-stuff formerly so denominated, but "Donder en blitzen," would certainly

"Appal the guilty, and amaze the free."—

The introduction of emphatic German phrases would, no doubt, be highly gratifying to the delicate ears of our polite modern audiences; and it might facilitate the ultimate improvement of the substitution of Teutonic plays, in the original, for our own inert productions. If Italian operas are performed, without translations, why should not Schiller and Kotzebue be permitted to have equal justice done to them? The audience would lose very little gratification by not understanding the dialogue, since the dumb-shew contains most of the pathos of those authors; and since translations of the marginal directions might be distributed as cards, which would excite every feeling required by the writer. The theatrical deception would also be rendered more complete, on this scheme; because the audience, not comprehending the words, would imagine that the actors were repeating something correspondent to the energy of their gesticulations.

We recommend these hints to the admirers of the German Drama. **Fer.r**

Art. 42. *The Nephews:* A Play, in Five Acts. Freely translated from the German of William Augustus Iffland, by Hannibal Evans Lloyd, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Robinsons. 1799.

Our resistance to the irruption of northern barbarians has hitherto been tolerably successful. We have asserted the independance of the British theatre, and have endeavoured to persuade our readers that, whatever reform might be necessary, we ought to begin it at home, instead of submitting to the yoke of foreign invaders:—but what can now be done, when HANNIBAL is at the gates? Harassed as we are, we must even "*crush our old limbs in ungentle steel,*" and repel the swarthy champions of the black-letter muse from the citadel of taste. We might indeed content ourselves with applying the words of Juvenal, addressed to his name-sake, to our enterprising countryman;

"*I demens, et *** curre per Alpes,*
Ut PUERIS *placeas, et* DECLAMATIO FIAS."

That is to say, "*Fly,* HANNIBAL, *over the rocks and wastes of Teutonic plays, that you may please the young ladies and young gentlemen in our boarding-schools, and make out a sentimental piece of declamation.*" This being as *freely translated* as any thing in our formidable antagonist's work, we shall put on our spectacles, the only steel in which we can now be harnessed, and look a little more narrowly into his performance.

We find here the characters of two brothers contrasted, in the high Dutch taste; the one, all roguery and folly; the other—shall speak for himself, in a scene in which the ladies display their powers of raillery, and in which the delicacy of a German courtship is notably exhibited.

'*Mrs. D.* You take delight in misanthropical retirement.

'*Philip.* Oh, if you knew my feelings! my good-will for mankind, as God knows it—I—it is hard to need a defence in this particular—

But, I can calmly and truly say, I love mankind. But, if my compassion for their unhappy fate has been ridiculed, and if this abuse of my dearest feelings has made me reserved, does it follow that I am a misanthrope?

'*Mrs. D.* Mr. Brook!

'*Philip.* If my ideas of good company are too refined, too just, too high, to be satisfied in the slandering circles of coquettes, dunces, and gamblers, am I to be called unsociable?

'*Augusta* [*quickly*]. Oh, no, my good friend.

'*Philip.* If, in any profession, for which my talents might qualify me, the best wishes of my heart would be checked by interested connections—my enthusiasm for suffering mankind, opposed by uncharitable selfishness—can you blame me for remaining as I am?

'*Augusta.* Certainly not.

'*Philip.* And now, my ardent zeal for human happiness being mistaken, the best designs of my heart condemned and overthrown by prejudice and self-conceit; perceiving that the most admired and virtuous outsides were too often only masks for hypocrisy—that impure avarice stalked abroad under the name of philanthropy—perceiving this, I drew back, and forgot a flattering dream, of successful attention to the welfare of all the unfortunate wanderers upon earth.—Yet soon, in one serious hour, I hope to discharge the debt of a citizen to my native land—in one hour; yes, only one—but the deed will mark it.—Till that hour, I shall proceed in silence; endeavour, if possible, to be calm; and seek my comfort in friendship and a good conscience. The sneers of the superficial, the senseless judgments of a seduced multitude, shall not rob me of a moment's tranquillity.

'*Mrs. D.* Forgive me, Sir! I mistook your character.

'*Augusta.* I feel the truth of your remarks. May domestic happiness afford you the reward which you are refused by the world!

'*Philip.* Do you wish me that, Augusta?

'*Augusta.* Yes, my noble friend! I esteem you, and have still more reason to wish it heartily.

'*Philip* [*joyfully*]. You have?—[*pause*] My desires lie in a narrow compass. My fortune allows me to assist others; I have a friend, with whom I share my joys and my sorrows; and now, all is heightened by the emotions of love.

'*Mrs. D.* You love?

'*Philip.* Yes.

'*Augusta.* And happily?

'*Philip.* I know not yet.—My love may increase, but can never diminish—[*he approaches Augusta*]—Augusta, I love you.

'*Augusta.* How?

'*Mrs. D.* My daughter?

'*Philip.* Make me happy: 'tis in your power.

'*Augusta.* Oh! good heaven! 'tis too much!

'*Philip* [*hastily, but tenderly taking her hand*]. Speak! I am serious, in high emotion—be gentle, Augusta.

'*Augusta* [*leaning on her mother, without withdrawing her hand*]. Oh! mother!

'*Mrs.*

'*Mrs. D.* What shall I say?

'*Augusta* [*forcibly*]. I love—your brother!

'*Philip* [*deeply moved*]. In vain! he - [*looking at Augusta*] while here—[*lets go her hand*] Be happy! [*going.*]

'*Mrs. D.* Brook! for God's sake!

'*Augusta.* My noble suffering friend, why on me———

'*Philip.* Let me go!——

'*Augusta.* Leave me not without hopes, that all the affection of a brother, of a sister, may content you.

'*Philip.* I can no more———

'*Augusta.* Do not leave me, till you know how much I value——

'*Philip.* Upon you I had placed my hopes. You would have endeared life to me again.—The dream is fled.—Well—I will hide my sufferings in retirement, and wait with patience for the hour which shall end all my afflictions. [*Exeunt omnes.*'

As the distress of this play deepens, the reader's mind is tortured by other exquisite pathetic strokes; for example:

'*Mr. R.* I went to her.—She was my darling—a kind look from her was my greatest delight—I gave her a large portion. I came from the Chancellor's—my agitation—my anxiety—I was overheated.—I threw myself into her arms—Nancy, said I, give me something to drink—I sought for consolation from her, and she.....she upbraided me for my careless management.

'*Mr. D.* Horror!'

This charming exclamation, *Nancy, give me something to drink*, might have been improved, had the translator remembered a passage in The Taming of the Shrew;

"For God's sake, a cup of the smallest ale."

Another stroke of national feeling occurs in p. 93; when the wife of an innocent prisoner is told that he is suddenly taken ill, she exclaims;

'Merciful Heaven! Frederick, *our cloaks!*'

Add, dear reader, *our muffs and pattens*, to treble the pathos.

Had such trash been translated with the most positive assurance that it charmed polite audiences in a foreign country, we should have held the voucher's authority very cheap: but what shall we say when even greater nonsense, of similar origin, attracts plaudits and tears on our own theatres? We must own that the diffusion of a certain kind of literature has only multiplied the class of bad judges. Fer.r

Art. 43. *The Orphans; or Generous Lovers.* An Opera, in Three Acts. Published for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers who fell in Holland. By Henry Shepherd, Esq. Captain in the 49th Regiment. 8vo. 3s. Egerton. 1800.

This play was offered for representation to the manager of one of the theatres, and was rejected. This official proceeding it would not be in our power to reverse, even if our opinion of the merits of the piece were very favourable: but the intended meritorious application of the profits, which might have arisen from this drama, demands particular indulgence from the critics; and we can only wish that the produce may equal the author's benevolent intention. Do

Art. 44. *The Systematic, or Imaginary Philosopher:* A Comedy, in Five Acts. 8vo. pp. 100. 2s. 6d. Jordan, Hookham. 1800.

The writer of this play has laid it very modestly before the public, and has promised to abide by their decision. As it would be painful to our own feelings to hurt those of so diffident an author, we shall only observe that his performance bears the evident marks of a first attempt; and that, instead of endeavouring to introduce this drama on the stage, we would advise him to forget it as much as possible, and to try some other subject. Fer.

Art. 45. *Johanna of Montfaucon*, a Dramatic Romance, in Five Acts. Taken from the Fourteenth Century. By Augustus Von Kotzebue. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Geisweiler.

When it is considered how large a quantity of *Kotzebue* we have been obliged to swallow, the reader cannot wonder at our shuddering when a fresh dose is offered to us. There is, alas! no honey around the edges of the nauseating cup; on the contrary, they are tinged with fresh bitterness by the awkwardness of his translators. Indeed we must confess, with Falstaff, that we had as lieve they would *offer to put ratsbane in our mouth*, as to stop it with *more Kotzebue*.

The present play is one of those irregular things, calculated to produce noise and glitter on the stage, (and to stupify the reader in the closet,) to which our mixed audiences are so partial. It is one of the evils necessarily resulting from the immense size of our theatres, that, as a play must contain something to please every part of the company, the extremes of good and bad taste are to be gratified by the same performance. Like Sir Roger, in Gay's *What-d'ye-call-it*, the public demand a tragedy and a comedy, and a pastoral and an opera, in a breath *. It would surely be much better to separate these claims; to appropriate one small theatre to pieces of a serious and elevated nature, and to leave the more spacious edifices free for pantomime and buffoonery. There is a sufficient number of judges of good writing, and good acting, to be intitled to a separate establishment from the rabble of spectators. Do

Art. 46. *Streanshall Abbey: or the Danish Invasion.* A Play of Five Acts: As performed at the Theatre in Whitby: Dec. 2d, 1799. Written by Francis Gibson, Esq. 8vo. pp. 101. No Price marked. Robinsons. 1800.

This play has been favourably received at Whitby, where the author, we learn, is Major of a volunteer-corps. As his drama is calculated to promote sentiments of patriotism and virtue, we shall be glad if its success should answer the writer's expectations. Many local circumstances are introduced, which must give the piece a stronger interest in the place of its birth, than can be expected to attend it in the sphere of the metropolis: but it is certainly a respectable effort, and, though not calculated to rank among first-rate performances, has afforded us some relief from the afflictions of our Kotzebue-reading. Do

* "And is the play as I ordered it; both a tragedy and a comedy? I would have it a pastoral too; and if you could make it a farce, so much the better; and what, if you crown'd all with a spice of your opera?"—*What-dy'e-call-it?*

POLITICS, &c.

Art. 47. *Substance of the Speeches of Lord Auckland*, in the House of Lords, May 16, and 23, 1800; in Support of the Bill for the Punishment and more effectual Prevention of the Crime of Adultery. 8vo. pp. 38. 1s. Wright.

These orations are in the usual neat and perspicuous style of the noble speaker: but, if we have been pleased, we have not been convinced. The alterations proposed to be made in our laws do not appear to us to be improvements; and we do not find those objections repelled that lie against the provision, by which the offending parties are prevented from intermarrying; a provision, of which the severity and certain ill consequences cannot be counterbalanced by any reasons of policy. We were much dissatisfied with the manner in which this part of the discussion is treated: we looked in vain for that sympathy with the infirmities of our common nature, which becomes men; and without which, legislators are sure to err. This is a subject on which hasty decision is most improper, for there is not one that requires more cautious and solemn deliberation: it is not to be left to the laudable prejudices of professions, nor to the mere feelings of virtue: but it is a subject respecting which, men of the world, who at the same time are men of ability and reflection, and friends to good morals, are best fitted to legislate. It should be remembered that the offence in question, though highly pernicious and detestable, is frequently unpremeditated; that it often grows out of what is honest; and that it bears relation to a state of society which it is not in our power to change,—to usages which we cannot, without detriment, abolish,—and to manners which it is not desirable to supersede. It is an offence which, on its own account, deserves no gentle treatment: but when the manner, in which, in many cases, it takes its rise, is considered, men of cool discernment will see that, in administering remedies, all the wisdom and skill which can be derived from talents and experience are necessary. It is not every man of fair talents, of good general information, and of upright intentions, who is competent to prescribe in the present case to the body politic. That the laws on this subject may be amended without detriment, and even with some benefit, we shall not deny: but that they will reach the evil in question, so as to affect it in any eminent degree, may be fairly doubted. We should be sorry to believe, or to lead any to conclude, that there exist not means by which the mischief may be checked and diminished; we only contend (and, if our limits permitted, we think that we could demonstrate,) that these are less to be sought in legal enactments, than in measures of a different nature.

Jo..s.

Art. 48. *Substance of the Speeches of Lord Mulgrave* in the House of Lords, in Reply to the Speeches of Lord Auckland and the Bishop of Rochester, on the Divorce Bill. 8vo. pp. 50. 1s. 6d. Wright.

This very able speech did not reach us till we had committed to writing the preceding observations on the arguments of Lord Auckland. The subject is here very fully investigated; and, as we conceive, the impolicy and ill consequences of the proposed law are ably

set forth. Nothing, it appears to us, can be better urged, than the noble Lord's objection to the clause which prohibits the marriage of the woman with her seducer; and her situation, in other respects, under the new law, is strikingly described.

To the abettors and friends of the rejected bill, we recommend a careful and attentive perusal of this pamphlet; especially as the subject is again to be brought into parliamentary discussion. Jo.

Art. 49. *Thoughts on the Propriety of preventing Marriages founded on Adultery.* 8vo. 1s. Rivingtons.

If severity of punishment be a sure antidote against crimes, the conclusions of this writer are not to be resisted: but if that rule be liable to qualifications, no reliance can be placed on his reasonings. If a penalty is only to be considered as it bears on the crime, the present author might be an unexceptionable legislator. We humbly deem the laws, as they now stand, competent to guard against a consequence which the writer thus states: 'It seems not improbable, unless the legislature shall pay more attention to this subject than it has lately bestowed upon it, that the fact of the adultery will soon become a suggestion of course, on an application to parliament for a divorce-bill, and be used as a mere fiction of law, like the facts in a fine, or common recovery; so that, except the trouble and expence of an act of parliament, parties will experience little more difficulty in disengaging themselves from the bonds of matrimony, than they do now in setting free their estates from the fetters of an entail.' Jo.

Art. 50. *A Letter to the Right Hon. William Windham*, on his late Opposition to the Bill to prevent Bull-baiting: By an old Member of Parliament. To which are annexed, some Letters and Extracts on the same Subject. Also some Verses on Hunting; with an Address from a Salopian Bull, and the Author's Apology: attempted in humble Rhyme. 8vo. pp. 47. 1s. 6d. Cadell jun. and Davies.

That a member of the British Senate, a most accomplished, intelligent, and humane gentleman, should, in his place in that august assembly, at this day, stand up the advocate of bull-baiting, was matter of very general surprise. The accounts of the horrors of this savage practice, and of the frequent tragic accidents to which they have given rise, as affixed to this epistle, are shocking to the mind. The days of this pastime, we trust, are drawing to a close: but, should this outrage on the sense and feelings of the public, this violation of the quiet security of neighbourhoods, this sport fed by the writhings of torture and the convulsions of agony, revive under the auspices of the Right Hon. Secretary *at War*, we ardently hope that the legislature will take the subject again into its consideration, and we shall have no apprehensions about the result.

If Parliament, in defiance of the learned remonstrances and ingenious representations of the uniform opposer of peace, whether among men or among brute animals, should put an end to this *manly* recreation, surely there will be left amusements enough to call forth spirit, to try courage, and to exercise resolution. The lower classes among us are very much behind in regard to civilization, when compared with their equals of Scotland, and other countries; in some of which,

we

we find libraries, cabinets of natural history, galleries of paintings, parks, and gardens, open to all without exception; and this is an indulgence which cannot be granted in this country, on account of the mischievous turn of the inferior orders. The farther civilization of this valuable part of our fellow-subjects is an object, which well deserves the consideration of such humane persons as the benevolent author of the pamphlet before us. Jo..s.

Art 51. *Letters of Cursitor*, addressed to many of the principal Characters of the present Day. 8vo. pp. 92. 2s. 6d. Morton, Holywell-street, Strand. 1800.

A collection of letters which first appeared, separately, in a Sunday newspaper, and which do not disgrace their vehicle. The author is one of the volunteer state-menders. According to him, the ministers are very bad men, their measures are all wrong, and the country is in a most deplorable state.—In the last letter, this zealous admirer of Mr. Fox addresses some queries to that gentleman on the subject of his secession; to which, with all his ingenuity, we think he will find it a hard task to give satisfactory answers. Do

MISCELLANEOUS.

Art. 52. *Smith's Actual Survey of the Roads from London to Brighthelmstone*, through Ryegate, Crawley, and Cuckfield, with a Branch to Worthing. Also from London to Worthing, through Dorking, Horsham, and Steyning, with a Branch from Steyning to Brighthelmstone. Exhibiting all the Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, and every remarkable Object on, or within View of the Road. Planned from a Scale of one Inch to a Mile. 12mo. 5s. half bound. Smith, Map and Printseller, No. 172, Strand.

We know not how to speak with confidence respecting the accuracy of such publications as this: but we can say that the present is very neatly executed. The editor observes that 'the general utility of an actual survey of the roads, to the different watering places, throughout the kingdom, pointing out every object worthy of attention, is a desideratum which must be obvious to every person frequenting those places of fashionable resort. An actual survey of the roads to Brighthelmstone and Worthing, the proprietor now most respectfully offers to the public, as a specimen of a work, of a similar nature, which he purposes extending, admitting this should meet with approbation. Every attention has been paid to accuracy, and besides the gentlemen's seats, the different churches, seen from the road in various directions, are minutely delineated; also the turnpike gates, pointing out their separate and connected trusts. The inns are likewise specified, and those which furnish post-horses and carriages are distinguished from those which do not, and a list is given of the stage coaches and waggons, distinctly marking the time of their departure from, and arrival at, their respective inns, in London, Brighthelmstone, and Worthing.' G. 2.

Art. 53. *The Will of General George Washington;* to which is annexed, a Schedule of his Property directed to be sold; also the Oration delivered by Major General Lee, at the Request of Congress,

gress, at a Funeral Solemnity in Philadelphia, in Honour of the Memory of General Washington. 8vo. pp. 42. 1s. Printed at New York, and reprinted in London for West and Hughes.

In this last will and testament of the great and good Washington, every line discovers the heart which conceived it, and the hand which drew it up. It is, on every account, a curiosity worthy of preserv. ation.

The eulogy accompanying this publication bespeaks the intelligent and respectable soldier, the affectionate and sincere admirer of the departed hero; of whom, and of the occasion, it is not unworthy. Jo..s

Art. 54. *Letters from his Excellency George Washington*, President of the United States of America, to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M.P. on Agricultural, and other interesting Topics. *Engraved from the Original Letters, so as to be an exact Fac Simile of the Hand Writing of that celebrated Character.* 4to. pp. 57. 1l. 1s. Boards. Nicol, &c. 1800.

This tribute of respect to the eminent Washington does credit to the feelings of the Hon. Bart. It records a correspondence of which he may well be proud; and which, at the same time, elucidates the character of the American hero, and exhibits it in novel, interesting, and engaging points of view;—a sufficient reason, in our judgment, for making it public. By the sentimental, among the admirers of this illustrious character, the form under which it appears will not be deemed a slight circumstance. Do

Art. 55. *Political and Military Memoirs of Europe*, during the Year 1799. By T. E. Ritchie. Part I. 8vo. pp. 212. 6s. Boards. Edinburgh, Houston and Co.; London, Crosby and Co. 1800.

He who wishes to refresh his memory, with regard to the events which have happened in Europe in the course of the first half of the last year, may have recourse to the pages of the present work; which may be considered as an abridgment of public accounts, and a selection of state papers. A map of the seat of War in Germany, France, Swisserland, and Italy, is prefixed. Do

Art. 56. *A Descriptive Tour, and Guide to the Lakes, Caves, Mountains, and other Natural Curiosities*, in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and a Part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. By John Housman. 8vo. pp. 236. 5s. Boards. Law. 1800.

The principal fault which we have observed in this volume, it possesses in common with almost all other works on the same plan; viz. too great a degree of particularity. In a *vade mecum* like the present, brevity is the principal excellence. Its business should be to point out, and not to describe; the traveller should be left to form his own conceptions of the scenes which he visits.—The work has the appearance of great accuracy; which is farther confirmed by our recollection, as far as it serves us. It will prove, we doubt not, a very useful companion to every visitor of the romantic and beautiful scenes to which it relates; and it is illustrated by plans of the lakes of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, a map of those counties, and a view of Furness Abbey. Do

Art.

Art. 57. *The Complete British Cook:* being a Collection of the most valuable Receipts for rendering the whole Art of Cookery plain and familiar to every Capacity. By Mary Holland, professed Cook. 12mo. 1s. sewed. West and Hughes. 1800.

With the mysteries of the Kitchen, we poor authors are too little acquainted to venture an opinion on the subject: but the information contained in this tract lies in a small compass, and may be obtained at a cheap rate.

Art. 58. *The Lounger's Common-place Book;* or, Miscellaneous Anecdotes. A Biographical, Political, Literary, and Satirical Compilation. Vol. IV. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Boards. Kerby. 1799.

In our 8th vol. N. S. (No. for August 1792, p. 403.) we announced, with all due recommendation, the 1st vol. of this very entertaining and informing *Common-place Book*. In our 12th vol. p. 113, we more slightly animadverted on the *Lounger*'s second series; and in our 16th vol. N. S. p. 71. we entered on a more critical investigation of the ingenious compiler's merits, in our account of his third volume. His additional volume is now before us; and it is with much pleasure that we can declare that, as we proceed in the perusal of the collection, we find it more and more worthy of our approbation.—We have, in truth, not only been well entertained, but we have met with some new information, in the perusal of many of the articles contained in the present volume. The author is a judicious observer, as well as an extensive reader; and he has enriched his extracts and anecdotes with a great variety of just remarks and commentaries. The biographical articles, in particular, will be generally acceptable.

Art. 59. *A Dissertation on the Progress of the Fine Arts.* By John Robert Scott, D. D. 4to. pp. 44. 3s. White. 1800.

Hamlet's answer to Polonius's request to know what he was reading frequently occurs to us, and in many instances may be used by Reviewers with singular propriety:—"words, words, words," not seldom occupy our attention, when we are looking in vain for facts or sentiments.—The present publication is most *wordy*, and possesses not even the recommendation of relating agreeably what has been discussed by several preceding writers with knowlege and intelligence. It is well printed; and we wish that it were in our power to add the more important praise that it is well written. S.R.

Art. 60. *Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum;* containing the Names and Characters of all the English Poets from the Reign of Henry III. to the Close of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By Edward Phillips, the Nephew of Milton; first published in 1675, and now enlarged by Additions to every Article from subsequent Biographers and Critics. 8vo. pp. 420. 8s. Boards. White. 1800.

The original author of this work was the son of Edward Phillips, a Secondary in the Crown-Office, and husband of Anne the sister of Milton; he published his volume in the year 1675, with the following title: "*Theatrum Poetarum*, or a complete Collection of the Poets, especially the most eminent of all ages; the ancients distinguished from the moderns in their several alphabets. With some observations and

and reflections upon many of them, particularly those of our own nation. Together with a prefatory discourse of the Poets and Poetry in general."—This publication appears to have escaped Dr. Johnson's notice, since, in speaking of the author in his Life of Milton, he says with sarcastic severity; "From this wonder-working academy, I do not know that there ever proceeded any man very eminent for knowledge; its only genuine product, I believe, is a small History of Poetry, written in Latin by his nephew Phillips, of which perhaps none of my readers has ever heard."

The production to which Dr. Johnson alludes was intitled, "*Tractatulus de carmine dramatico Poetarum, præsertim in choris Tragicis, et veteris comœdiæ—Compendiosa Enumeratio Poetarum (saltem quorum fama maximè enituit) qui a tempore Dantis Aligerii usque ad hanc ætatem claruerunt: nempe Italorum, Germanorum, Anglorum,*" &c. and was added to the seventeenth edition of Joh. Buchlerus's book, intitled *Sacrarum profanarumque phrasium Poeticarum Thesaurus*, printed in the year 1669.—We have been thus minute because we deem the subject curious, and to many readers interesting.

From this book of Phillips are selected all the English Poets, who flourished as early as the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign; the remaining English Poets are reserved for another volume. The editor has not satisfied himself, however, with merely reprinting his original author, 'but has added such particulars as amount to a brief life of each Poet, with such lists and dates of their writings, and estimates of their characters and genius, as subsequent biographers and critics and his own reading have furnished him with.' The volume contains one hundred and sixty-five lives; and of these ninety-four are introduced by the editor.

We recommend the work as an useful compilation, collecting a number of curious materials relative to our early Poets, that lie scattered through a vast variety of volumes, some of which are not easily to be obtained. The editor has been diligent in his search, and appears to be accurate in his information:—"*Ubi ingenio non erat locus, curæ testimonium promeruisse contentus.*" S.R.

Art. 61. *Chalmeriana;* or a Collection of Papers Literary and Political, intitled Letters, Verses, &c. on reading a late heavy Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers, by George Chalmers, F. R. S. S. A. Arranged and published by Mr. Owen, Junior, of Paper Buildings, Inner Temple; assisted by his Friend and Clerk, Mr. Jasper Hargrave. Reprinted from the Morning Chronicle. Collection the First. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Becket. 1800.

We have often had occasion to recollect the trite phrase of "Diamond cut diamond," during the literary squabbles which it has fallen to our lot to review: but we have seldom seen precious materials employed in filing baser metal. In the present instance, however, the assailants of Mr. Chalmers possess an undoubted superiority over him, with regard to wit and poetry, for to those qualifications the chief of the 'Believers' makes no pretension; yet we think that most of the present collection might have been suppressed without injury to the world of letters. Considering, indeed, how much the weapons of the satirists

satirists are blunted by their subject, we begin to suspect that they have mistaken the metal of their antagonist; and that, instead of lead, they have been exhausting themselves on brass. We must observe, *en passant*, that Mr. C., like the founders of some false religions, labours to persuade his believers of the reasonableness of a faith which *he* does not credit.

So Cromwell loudly sought the L—d,
In hearing of his canting crew;
But slyly, to the festive board,
Own'd that he sought his bottle-skrew.

The prose of this collection is not intitled to much praise; it is somewhat flippant, and the allusions are rather overstrained. The verses, also, are not totally exempt from this censure; witness the following epigram, which is among the best of the set:

'A chemical epigram; on reading the supplemental apology. (Written by Dr. Moseley, the ingenious author of the celebrated Treatise on Sugar)

'SWEET is the Air PITT breathes at Walmer's;
Sweet the Cane in India bred;
Sweet are the *sugar'd* words of CHALMERS;
But his *Sugar* is—*of Lead!*'

Too many changes are rung on this vile metal; the bad taste of the Apologist's writings would admit other turns. For example:

In Chalmers' works, the reader notes
A wond'rous harmony of tone;
For ev'ry passage which he quotes
Is dull enough to be his own.

Or, to imitate the venerable orthography of the *Shakspeare-Papers*, as the Apologist affects to term them, we may say of the criticisms on the sonnets:

Thys greate grammariann, Irelande's faythe's deffendderr *,
Hathe spoylte hys case, and quyte mystookke the gendderr;
Smalle truste, I trowe, deserve hys janglinge speeches,
Whoo knowwes no oddes 'twixte pettyecoatte and breeches.

It has been our wish to avoid all interference in this idle controversy: but, when a dull writer persists in vomiting forth supplements to postscripts, and postscripts to supplements, during the present scarcity of rags, it becomes the duty of every good literary subject to check his career. He wastes that paper which should be destined to more useful purposes. It would therefore be highly proper that the Court of Parnassus should grant an injunction to stop all farther proceedings on this question. Fer.r

SINGLE SERMONS.

Art. 62. *Economy illustrated and recommended: and a Caution against Modern Infidelity:* in two Sermons preached at the Meeting-House in the Old Jewry, and printed *by* particular Request. By Abraham Rees, D. D. F. R. S. 8vo. 1s. Robinsons, &c. 1800.

* See p. 23 of the *Collection*, for the origin of this superb epithet,

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Even slight hints and rapid glances at interesting subjects, proceeding from a mind so stored with genuine science, and so habituated to the most vigorous exertions of intellect, as that of Dr. Rees, will always merit attention; and the public will not feel the necessity of that apology which here accompanies their mission from the press. Both the sermons before us are not only judicious, but peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the present times. The first, from John vi. 12. was occasioned by the high price and apprehended deficiency of Bread; the second, by the appointment of the last National Fast, from Malachi iii. 16, 17. In the former, Dr. Rees recommends economy, in the use of the ordinary means of our subsistence, —in the management of our secular affairs,—in the improvement of our time,—and in the regulation of our conduct; and he observes, by way of particularly enforcing that kind of economy which respects our temporal concerns, that it will operate as 'a preservative against misfortune. It will be the shield of our integrity and honour. It will be the spring of peace and comfort, whatever event may befall us. In every situation of life it will secure our independence. It will raise us above temptation.' These are the blessed fruits of economy; than which no virtue needs more to be inculcated on the present generation, since 'from a defect of it has sprung that poverty which creates dependence, and that dependence which increases [and he might have added, facilitates] corruption.'

In the fast sermon, the preacher pathetically laments the progress of infidelity, and the declension of religion; and with a zeal which all good Christians must admire, he calls on the friends of our common faith to unite in repelling the attacks of unbelievers. He urges the importance of respecting Public Worship, and represents the beneficial consequences of union in times of religious declension and national danger.

'Let (says he) no difference then about doubtful and comparatively uninteresting speculations alienate the affections of pious and good men from one another.—Let no discord about subordinate articles of faith or uninstituted ceremonies of worship dissolve the bonds of charity. Let not the established and endowed church despise that which is merely tolerated, and which, in its attachment to the civil constitution of the country, and its zeal for promoting the religion of it, merits the protection it enjoys. Let no unkind suspicion, or unmerited censure on the part of one body of Christians, or another, prevent their cordial concurrence in defending that common Christianity, in the privileges and hopes of which they have all an equal interest. There never was a period, in which the union of Christians of every denomination has been more necessary, and is likely to prove more useful, than the present. If infidelity prevails, as we have reason to believe it does; if that period of its prevalence, announced by Scripture predictions, and expected by approved interpreters of these predictions, be speedily approaching, or if it be actually arrived: let believers of every description candidly and charitably unite. Let them join their counsels and their efforts for stemming its progress, and for restraining its spread in their families, in their connections, and in their country. Union will inspire zeal. Cordial co-operation will produce effects the most beneficial to individuals, to society at large, and to the world in general.'

He who reads this will surely wish to read more.

Art. Mo-

Art. 63. *The Principles of Roman Catholics and Unitarians contrasted;* written with reference to the Charges brought against those who maintain the Doctrine of the Divine Unity in the strictest Sense, by Dr. Horsley; and preached Nov. 5, 1799, to a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in St. Saviourgate, York. By Charles Wellbeloved. 8vo. 2s. Johnson, &c. 1800.

It is no wonder that the preacher of this discourse, who is an avowed and zealous Unitarian, should feel indignant at the charges brought against himself and his brethren by the learned prelate to whom he refers, as well as by other persons who have adopted his sentiments and language. After having cited a very offensive paragraph from the Bishop's circular letter to the clergy of his diocese, in which he requires them publicly to recommend the case of the emigrant priests, Mr. W. observes that

'The passage certainly appears out of its proper place in a letter recommending charity and the exercise of brotherly affection; and it paints our character and motives in colours as false as they are glaring. There is nothing in our doctrine or in our conduct, as I hope more fully to shew, that will sanction the classing of us with atheists, levellers, and regicides: there is nothing in either to merit the singular harshness with which we are here and elsewhere treated. But every candid person will perceive, that it is mere declamation, unsubstantiated by one proof: with every candid person, therefore, it will have no effect; and if such language were addressed to none but the sober-minded, we should have no cause for uneasiness, nor find it necessary to vindicate ourselves from such heavy charges. But it is ever the case that abuse is made to supply the want of argument, and the opinions which cannot be brought into discredit by fair reasoning, are generally loaded with terms of reproach; and held up as objects of terror. It is much easier to rail than to argue, to vilify than to disprove; and the minds of the multitude are more influenced by intemperate language, than by dispassionate reasoning: but this conduct is not fair nor decent; it ill accords with the character of a Christian Bishop, and is perfectly hostile to the spirit of the gospel.'

Mr. W. then proceeds to contrast the principles and practice of the Roman catholics with those of the Unitarians; and while he expresses candid and liberal sentiments concerning the former, which do him honour, he approves himself a very able advocate on behalf of his injured brethren. From a comparative view of the opinions and conduct of the one and the other, he evinces, to the satisfaction of every impartial reader, that there is no ground for the assertion (however high the authority by which it is sanctioned) that the doctrines of the Romish church are more truly Christian, and their influence far less injurious, than those of Unitarianism. After having repelled the charge that the Unitarian doctrine encourages infidelity, and referred to the service which the cause of Christianity has derived from the writings of persons who have maintained this doctrine, he enlarges on the political principles and conduct of his brethren. What he has written on this subject deserves attention, and is peculiarly appropriate to the present time; when it is too much the fashion to criminate those as enemies to the state, who adopt sentiments that

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are not conformable to the established standard of national faith and worship.

This sermon merits attentive perusal; and we hope that it will contribute to remove existing prejudices, and to answer those purposes of conciliation to which it seems to be so well adapted. When will the happy period arrive, in which the *odium theologicum* shall be annihilated, and every latent spark of animosity on account of religious sentiments be for ever extinguished! Re.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received a note from Mr. Whitaker, respecting our account of his *Family Sermons* in the Review for May last: by which we find that the irritable feelings of an author have led him to imagine that, when we remarked on his sermon against adultery that "most masters of families would deem it indelicate to read to their wives and daughters," we meant to convey to the reader that he had written what was 'unfit to meet the ears of chastity and innocence.' Such was not our intention, and the context warrants no such construction. Our meaning was that the *subject* of this discourse was of such a nature, that most masters of families would refrain from discussing it before their wives and daughters. G. 2.

From the reasons stated by J. S. for his request, we much regret that our plan and regulations totally preclude us from complying with it. Had his application arrived before the article to which it relates was printed, we might have been induced to extend our remarks, for so laudable a purpose. 9°

Marcellus is received; and, as far as the writer's intention is *really* friendly and pure, so far we thank him. Of the *facts* of which he speaks, we know nothing; nor do we wish to ascertain the private history of a *man* in order to judge of his *book*. 9°

W. S. informs us, in addition to the particulars respecting Chief Baron Comyns, extracted in our last Review, p. 206, from Mr. Rose's new edition of the Judge's Digest, that he died in Nov. 1740, and was in the same month succeeded by Sir Edmund Probyn; that Sir Edmund lived only till May 1742, and that *he* was followed in the same high office by Sir Thomas Parker. 9°

S. S. is received, but we have not yet seen the work to which he refers. 9°

We are not much disposed, nor eminently qualified, to enter into a business of so *black* a *dye* as that which is the subject of *a Master Hatter*'s letter. 9°

P. 252. l. 17. fr. bottom, for 'seems,' r. seem